The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Capt. Thomas F. Wright, a well known steamboatman, died in Memphis on Thursday.

—Charles Bull, aged seventy, committed suicide about five miles west of Omaha, on Wednesday.

—The steamship St. Louis, from New Orleans for Liverpool, put into Savannah with her cargo of cotton on fire.

—Mr. Edward Creighton, of Omaha, died on Thursday evening from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received a few days ago.

—By accident on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, on Thursday morning, twenty-eight persons were injured—three fatally.

—The schooner Harriet Ross, loaded with coal, from Erie for Buffalo, went ashore east of Port Colborne, Ont., in a fog, on Thursday morning.

—While firing a salute at Madison, O., on Thursday night over the Democratic victories in the East, the cannon burst, instantly killing George Fillarton.

—A young man by the name of Corwin, at Moran, Ind., on the L. C. & S. W. Railway, was caught by the "buzz" saw in the mill at that place, and literally sawed in two. He died in a few hours.

—Dr. Linderman has accepted the new mint in San Francisco. Two mechanics, Beatty and Hale, protest against the acceptance, on the ground that the building was not completed according to contract.

—The station house of the I. & St. L. Railroad and telegraph office at Danville, Ind., together with a large lot of staves stored at the station, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. It was the work of an incendiary.

—Lynde and Cable, Receivers of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, under an order of the Illinois State Court, turned over the road to C. H. Ferry, the Receiver appointed by the United States District Court last week.

—Taylor Strauder (colored), who killed his wife some two years ago in Wheeling, W. Va., and was convicted of murder in the first degree, and subsequently granted a new trial, has been again convicted of murder in the first degree.

—An attempt was made to rob the Bank of British North America, at Paris, Ont., on Thursday morning. The Manager's family was bound and gagged with the exception of his eldest son, who gave the alarm, when the burglars fled.

—Enoch M. Laming, of Noblesville, Hamilton county, Ind., was found dead in bed in a boarding house in Memphis on Thursday morning. He committed suicide with strychnine. He left a letter to his wife and children, and a request to the Masonic fraternity to bury him.

—In the suit of Wm. Farrington against the Memphis City Railroad for $12,000 for services as President, and against which the company brought a counter-suit for $100,000 for alleged damages sustained under Farrington's administration, the jury returned a verdict granting Farrington nearly $12,000, and the counter-suit was thrown out of Court.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1874.

The Safe Burglary Case.

In the safe burglary case to-day, more telegrams were introduced to show the connection of Harrington, Shaler and Cunz to the parties on trial. Leonard Whitney and Mr. Schindler were examined as to telegrams which had passed through their office.

Harrington called for the originals of telegrams sent by him. They were furnished, and when returned, one of the most important was missing.

Judge Wylie and Deputy Marshal Phillips testified as to the manner of taking bail for Benton before Judge Fisher.

Mr. Riddle stated that Colby, clerk of the investigating committee, who is supposed to have affidavits of Benton and Hayes in his possession, had not been heard of or found.

Mr. Davidge said Sommerville drew up the affidavit, and asked the Court to summon him as a witness.

The Judge decided not to grant the request, as the defense had the privilege of summoning him if they desired.

After the submission of other testimony, unimportant in character, Mr. Riddle presented documentary evidence to show that Whitely had engaged the man Williams, or Bliss, alias Miles, to commit this burglary, that Miles was convicted of arson and burglary, and sentenced to the Auburn prison for ten years, and that he was pardoned out at the solicitation of Whitely; and feeling under obligations to him, committed this burglary at his request.

Mr. Davidge objected to proof of authenticity, but the Court decided that the papers were properly authenticated.

SALEM AND SURROUNDINGS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALEM, O., November 4, 1874.

This town is surrounded by good farming country, and is seventy miles from Pittsburgh, with which it has a good communication by railroad. The population is about four thousand. The houses are mostly plain and of the old fashioned style. Many of them are built of wood, and some from their age are in a fit condition to take fire easily.

On approaching the town the railroad passenger first notices the manufacturing establishment of Silver & Deming. In this are made horse powers, saw machines, machines for tenoning spokes, boxing hubs, &c., &c. Close by is the Buckeye Machine Shop, where steam engines and all kinds of mill apparatus are made. The railroad depot and freight house are song brick buildings. As the stranger takes the omnibus and proceeds up Depot street, he notices on his left the establishment of Clark & Kittredge, where galvanized cornice mouldings, turrets, &c., are made. Next are the Perry and Victor Stove Works, and the shop of the Quaker Mower Manufacturing Company, now not in operation. Further up is seen the old Baptist meeting house on the left, and on the right the Quaker meeting house. Reaching Main street and turning eastward, various mercantile establishments appear on each side. Broadway opens on the right—in it are seen the Garney block, the post-office and other business places. The Methodist church with its tall steeple appears in the distance. At the corner of Main and Broadway is Peck's block. The First National Bank, several stores and offices are in it, fronting on Main, and opposite, is the Farmers' Bank. Two other banks are noticed on Main street, and several large blocks. Further on is the American Hotel, a large four story edifice. At the corner of Main and Lisbon streets is the Baptist church. The Presbyterian church is on Green street, which is the next north of Main. The Union School edifice is in the north part of the town. It is a fine structure. Prof. W. D. Henkle has during several years been the successful and efficient principal in it. Should the stranger take a leisurely walk around the town, he will be likely to notice especially the quiet and demure aspect of the dwellings, and thus he will infer that while this is a peaceable town, it is not one of the "fast" kind.

Just now the streets are being improved by new side-walks. Some of them are made of flag stones, such as would excite the envy of the inhabitants of a city. The stone pavement with which Broadway has recently been underlaid is a credit to the town. Plank side-walks were laid a few years ago, but these are now decaying, the ends curling up, and the nail heads protruding up, so as to sometimes cause the uncautious pedestrian to stumble, or to make serious mishaps to trailing dresses.

Business is not very brisk just now, and it is not, at this time, a harvest for physicians. The M. E. Church is now holding a home camp-meeting. Several of their oldest ministers are assisting the pastor, among them the venerable G. D. Kinnear. They have had a large number of converts. The Baptists have commenced a protracted meeting. The pastor is assisted by his brother, Rev. Wm. Hawker, of Illinois, and good results are anticipated.

A black eagle was shot yesterday about ten o'clock by a Mr. Allen, about ten miles north of this town. The bird has been brought to this place, and is now on exhibition. It still lives, though, perhaps, mortally wounded. It is about the size of a common turkey. The wings extend about seven feet.

G. D. H.

THE Russian navy is composed of 229 vessels, 29 of which are iron-clads, a total of 921 guns. The total burthen of the entire fleet is 172,401 tons, and their steam power is 34,878 horses. The personnel consists of 1,395 officers (including 81 Admirals), 543 pilots, 210 artillery engineers, 145 marine engineers, 545 mechanical engineers, 50 marine architects, 297 admiralty officials, 260 surgeons, 480 civil officials, and 24,000 subordinates of various ranks. To instruct the youth of the Empire nautical lore, there are seven schools for instruction in the several branches of navigation, gunnery, &c., for the support of which large appropriations are annually made.

FIRST EDITION.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Recollections of an Honored Name.

The Triumphs of a Great Man—From the Log Cabin to the Presidential Chair—At the Grave of Departed Greatness.

Gen. James A. Ekin, whose graceful pen has often enriched our columns, has written a letter which has found its way into print, descriptive of a visit to the grave of Gen. Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. The letter is so graphic and interesting that we give it a place with a feeling that our readers will peruse it with pleasure.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 31, 1874.

A quarter of a century ago Gen. Zachary Taylor was the cynosure of all eyes. His name and his fame had gone abroad through all lands. He was known as the invincible hero of the Mexican war, and the story of his brilliant victories from Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma to the crowning glory of Buena Vista, were the themes of both song and story.

A Remarkable Career.

In the memorable political campaign of 1848 the romantic, varied, and remarkable incidents of his eventful life were recited, until the whole country had become familiar with them as household words. From the time that he attended a log-cabin school house, in what was then known as "The Dark and Bloody Ground" of Kentucky, through his career as a lieutenant in the army, an appointment which he received at the hands of Thomas Jefferson,—on through his services as a captain, until he was brevetted major by President Madison for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison; still onward through his memorable exploits in the Black Hawk war, coming down to his signal services against the savage Seminoles in Florida, on still further, through his important services in Texas and brilliant conquests in Mexico, until finally he was crowned, amid the acclamations of the people, with the highest honors of the Republic—from the beginning to the end of this extraordinary career, so full of romantic and historic interest, the life of Zachary Taylor became endeared to the American people, and his praises were sounded far and near by eloquent tongues and graceful pens.

But, as his countrymen well know and remember, he was not long permitted, in the inscrutable orderings of Providence, to occupy the Presidential chair. After a service of but a few months, during which he had called around him some of the ablest statesmen of the country, administering the affairs of the Government with an honesty and a simplicity of purpose which commended him to the admiration of men of all parties, he died after a short illness contracted by exposure at the laying of the corner-stone of the yet unfinished monument of Washington at the national capital. Within twenty-four hours after the death of President Taylor, the reins of government were assumed by Mr. Fillmore, who, by virtue of his office as Vice President, became President of the United States.

In a touching message, dated July 10th, 1850, President Fillmore announced the death of President Taylor, whose last words were: "I have always done my duty; I am ready to die; my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me." In the Senate eloquent eulogiums were pronounced by Senators Downs, Webster, Pearce, Cass, King and Berrien. In the House the mournful event was appropriately referred to in the opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain, and impressive panegyrics were delivered by Messrs. Conrad, Winthrop, Baker, Bayly, Hilliard, King and Marshall.

After lying in state at the White House for some days, the remains were borne to the Congressional Cemetery, and thence subsequently removed to the family vault at the old homestead, in Jefferson county, in this State, about five miles from the city of Louisville, on the Brownsboro' road.

An Autumnal Visit to a Noted Grave.

A few days since, availing myself of the charming atmosphere of a bright Autumnal afternoon, I visited the old homestead, now occupied by George McCurdy, Esq., who became the possessor of eighty-one acres of the farm by purchase some years since. The tract originally contained about five hundred acres, but was subdivided when the estate was distributed among the heirs. It is a beautiful region of country, diversified by hill and valley, and the soil is rich and luxuriant. About a quarter of a mile from the mansion house—a plain two-story building, tastefully painted in pea-green and yellow colors, with a verandah on three sides—is the family graveyard. When this portion of the farm was sold to Mr. McCurdy, a half acre, embracing the old family burial ground, was reserved for that sacred purpose. The enclosure, which is about one hundred and ten feet square, is surrounded by a dry wall of Kentucky blue limestone, and is five feet high, with a coping eighteen inches wide. The ground is covered with a dense growth of ivy, intermingled with weeds and brambles. The pathways are completely idle. In this rank and noxious growth, rendering a walk through them quite difficult and very unpleasant. The vault, in which repose the remains of General Taylor and his wife (the latter having died only a few months after him), is built on a gentle slope on the eastern side of the enclosure and is in a very dilapidated condition. The material used in its construction is Kentucky limestone, the front face of which is partially trimmed. There are six courses of stone. The entire vault is covered with ivy and weeds, the front alone being discernable, and the approaches to this are so matted and entangled with the same growth that they look as if the foot of a human being had never trodden them. There is an iron door about five feet high and thirty inches wide, and above this is a plain marble slab, about three feet in length and eighteen inches wide, on which are inscribed the following words:

Z. TAYLOR,
Born November 24, 1784;
Died July 9, 1850.

This slab is now in a falling condition, and is supported in its place only by a decayed fence rail, about 14 feet long, which was propped against it by some friendly hand. The vault is literally falling to pieces, and on its sides, between its front and inner courses of stones, are cracks and openings from one-fourth to half an inch wide. Near the eastern side of the vault are two venerable black-oak trees, which were leafless when I gazed upon them, but from the branches of which were springing green clusters of mistletoe, emblematic of the life immortal that springs from death. On the south east side are four beautiful pines, planted in a row, which were probably placed there about the time General Taylor was buried. I am credibly informed that when the vault was opened some three years since the casket containing the remains of the illustrious deceased was found to be very light, showing that nearly all that was mortal of the old hero had moldered into dust. A small marble bust of the deceased President was also found in the vault at the time referred to, but by whom it was obtained I could not learn.

The Resting Place of Two Generations.

In this desolate-looking grave yard there are buried two generations of the Taylor family. There are about thirty monuments and headstones, and many graves wholly unmarked, while a few have plain wooden head and foot boards uninscribed. The most conspicuous of the monuments is a granite shaft, fourteen feet high, erected to the memory of Colonel Richard Taylor (the father of General Taylor), who, from the inscription tells us, was a soldier of the Revolution and a native of Orange county, Virginia; born April 3, 1744; died January 19, 1829." Also, of Sarah Strother, consort of Col. Richard Taylor, born December 14, 1769; died December 13, 1822." There is also a plain marble monument, eight feet high, adorned with a simple carved flower, inscribed: "Sarah B. Gray, born June 21, 1788; died September 6, 1851." A plain marble shaft, four feet high, marks the resting-place of Richard Lee Taylor, born December 6, 1833; died April 12, 1836. At the grave of Wm. R. Jouett is a plain marble headstone which tells us that he was "a Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. army, born in Woodford county, Ky., April 12, 1785; died at Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1832;" and near, in a line, are four headstones to denote the graves of other members of the Jouett family. There are also headstones marking the graves of John Gibson Taylor, a native of Orange county, Va., who died May, 1829, aged 43 years and 4 months; Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Col. Richard Taylor, and wife of John G. Taylor, aged 53 years and 3 months; a very old granite headstone in memory of Thomas Owens, of Westmoreland county, Pa., who died June 27, 1834, in the 29th year of his age; a marble slab, ornamented with a plain cross, to the memory of Mildreth Hornsby, wife of N. M. Lewis, born February 28, 1774; died October 20, 1847, and bearing the following poetical inscription:

"In my hand no price I bring;
Simply to thy cross I cling."

In the centre of the grounds is the remnant of an old arbor, around which the ivy is clinging as if to keep it from falling to the earth.

When contemplating this silent city of the dead in the calm of that bright October afternoon, while not a sound disturbed the solemn stillness, save the chirping of the little birds that flew from tree to tree, I could not help passing in review the eventful life of the old hero whose remains were mouldered in the vault before me, and thinking how evanescent, after all, is human glory, and how forgetful are the living of the memories of the dead.

E.

THE ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, November 5.—In the First Tennessee District, McFarland, Democrat, for Congress, has 1,300 majority—a Democratic gain of 5,000. In the Second District the Republicans have 400 majority—a Democratic gain of 6,000. In the Third District Dibbrell, Democrat, has 4,000 majority—a Democratic gain of 5,000.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—In the First Congressional District McFarland is elected over R. R. Butler by 2,000 majority, thus making the Tennessee delegation nine to one in the next Congress. The Legislature stands: Senate, 23 Democrats and 2 Republicans, and 6 or 7 Republicans in the House. The Democratic majority for Governor will be between 40,000 and 45,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., November 5.—A dispatch from Danville claims the election of G. C. Cabel, Conservative, for Congress, from the Fifth District. Wm. Thomas, Republican. T. S. Douglas, Conservative, defeats Sener, Republican, the present member from the First District. Platt, Republican, is re-elected in the Second District over Goodly by nearly 700 majority. There is a probability of a contest in this district, the Conservatives claiming that a large number of fraudulent negro votes were cast, they being temporarily colonized from the Fourth district (Stowell's), in which there was no organized contest. The Congressional delegation from Virginia stands seven Conservatives and two Republicans, a Conservative gain of three.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Returns from the State are still very meagre, but enough is known to show that the Democratic majority will not be less than 20,000, and may be over 30,000. The Congressional delegation will be entirely Democratic, a gain of four members, but the majorities of the interior districts cannot yet be given. The districts in this city are as follows: First, Eckehr, Democrat, majority 173 over E. O. Stanard, the present incumbent, who ran behind his ticket some 2,000; Second, Erastus Culls, Democrat, majority 3,643; Third, Wm. H. Stone, the present incumbent, 1,573 majority.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Complete returns from the Third Congressional District give Farwell, Republican, and the present member, one hundred majority. The Democrats claim, however, that one precinct of the Twentieth ward will be thrown out in the official count for illegalities, and should this be done, it will defeat Farwell by 70 votes. In the Second District it will require the official vote to decide the contest.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, KS., November 5.—Returns from eighty-two legislative districts elect sixty Republicans, ten Reformers, nine Democrats, two Independent Republicans, and one on local issues. Of the twenty districts not heard from, fifteen will probably elect Republicans. This will give the Republicans about two-thirds of the lower house. Of the thirty-three Senators chosen, the Republicans elect twenty and the opposition ten. Three districts are not heard from.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 5.—From official returns so far received, the Democrats claim the election of their entire Congressional ticket by the following majorities: Gause, First District, from 4,000 to 5,000; Simmons, Second District, from 800 to 1,500; Wilshire, Fourth District, from 3,500 to 4,500 over both his opponents, Hynes and Thompson.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 5.—Dispatches still show Democratic gains. The Legislature is about 60 Democrats to 40 Republicans. The returns from the Second District are not all in. Williams, Democrat, for Congress, is certainly elected in the Second District over Rapier, colored, Republican. The chances of the election of Bromberg in the First District are good.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Of sixty-six counties in this State, fifty-five officially heard from, give Latta 17,458 majority. This will be reduced about 12,000 by Philadelphia, leaving 5,000 for Olmsted to overcome, for which he has the large Republican counties of Delaware, Allegheny, Bradford, Luzerne and Potter. If Latta is elected at all, it will be by a bare majority.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Returns from Nevada are still incomplete. However, the Republicans concede the election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor, but by a majority reduced from the first estimates. The election of the Sharon legislative ticket is certain. The Republicans claim the election of Woodburn for Congress over Ellis by 400 majority.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., November 5.—Returns received by the *Free Press* up to this time form all but thirteen small counties give Bagly, Republican, for Governor, a majority of 2,922. In the Eighth Congressional District the vote is exceedingly close, with the chances in favor of Crodly, Republican, by from 55 to 100 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 5.—The *News and Courier*, from incomplete returns, concedes the election of Chamberlain by about 6,000 majority. It also concedes the election of Wallace, Republican, and Hoge, Republican, to Congress. Rainey's re-election is still in doubt.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Monenre's majority in the city is 12,126; Leeds' majority for Mayor 11,694. Congressional—First District, Gibson's majority over Sypher about 3,500; Second District, Ellis' majority over Dibble about 2,500; Third District, additional returns indicate the re-election of Darrell by about 500 majority.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 5.—The Republicans claim the Legislature by 18 majority on joint ballot, which is about the same political complexion as last year.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following table shows the complexion of the present House of Representatives and the changes brought about hitherto by the elections:

	43rd CONGRESS. Rep.	Dem.	44th CONGRESS. Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	5	3	2	6
Arkansas	3	1	2	4
California	3	1	...	...
Connecticut	3	1	...	1
Delaware	1	...	...	1
Florida	2	...	2	9
Georgia	3	6	...	...
Illinois	14	5	7	12
Indiana	10	3	5	8
Iowa	9	...	8	1
Kansas	3	...	2	1
Kentucky	...	10	...	10
Louisiana	6	...	3	3
Maine	5	...	3	2
Maryland	...	4	6	2
Massachusetts	11	...	5	6
Michigan	9	...	6	3
Minnesota	3	...	3	...
Mississippi	...	5	1	4
Missouri	...	9	13	1
Nebraska	1	...	...	1
Nevada	1	...	1	...
New Hampshire	2	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	7	1	3
New York	23	10	13	20
North Carlina	3	5	1	7
Ohio	15	7	7	13
Oregon	1	...	1	1
Pennsylvania	22	5	10	17
Rhode Island	2	...	2	...
South Carlina	5	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	7	3	1
Texas	...	6	...	6
Vermont	3	...	4	...
Virginia	5	4	2	7
West Virginia	2	1	...	3
Wisconsin	6	2	6	2
	204	91	112	139

Burning of the Ship Centaur—Part of the Crew Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Advices from Tahiti to September 20th, received today, give the following particulars of the burning of the ship Centaur on August 18, off Marquezas Island: The brig Nautilus, from San Francisco, picked up a boat having aboard the second mate and four seamen of the Centaur, and took them to Tahiti. The ship was loaded with coal from Liverpool. The first mate and seven men put off for Marquezas Island. They lost one man. The rest arrived safely at Resolution Bay seven days after leaving the ship. The second mate kept company with Capt. Foster and his crew for four days and nights. During a heavy gale the Captain's boat capsized, and himself and all hands were lost, though the mate's crew tried to save them. The number of men with Captain Foster is not stated.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, November 5.—In the billiard tournament to-day Jas. Dion defeated Edward Daniels by 300 to 117. Winner's average 11¼. Maurice Daly defeated George Slosson by 300 to 76. Winner's average 21 6-14.

The fifth game was between Garnier and Daniels. The former won; average 9 11-31.

LONDON recently had a barmaid show, at which there were twenty-six competitors. The award of the prizes was made by the visitors, each of whom had a vote. One of the competitors was a substantial Hebe, weighing 580 pounds.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

The Bombardment of Irun.

The Carlists Suffering Heavily.

Count von Arnim Interviewed.

An International Catholic Congress to be Held in London.

SPAIN.

The Bombardment of Irun.

BAYONNE, November 5.—The bombardment of Irun by the Carlists is weak. Thus far the troops in the town have lost six in killed, and ten in wounded.

SANTANDER, November 5.—All steamers embargoed by the Government have began to transport troops to San Sebastian for the relief of Irun. Ten steamers are engaged in the work, and each will take about 1,000 men.

An official dispatch from Irun reports that the Carlists are suffering heavily.

Carlists Defeated.

The troops under Jovellar defeated the Carlists at Alboacer, killing many.

Carlists Surrendering.

One hundred Carlists surrendered at Estella.

Suppressing News.

MADRID, November 5.—The Governor will not permit any information regarding the operations of the military in the north to be made public.

Active Operations Resumed.

SANTANDER, November 5.—The Republican Army of the North resumed operations against the Carlists on the 2d inst. The headquarters have been removed to Cenicero.

Relief for Irun.

General Loma has embarked with eight battalions to the relief of Irun.

The Czar Becoming Reconciled.

LONDON, November 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is related in diplomatic circles that the relations between the Czar and President Serrano have assumed a thoroughly cordial character, and it is expected that Russia will in a short time formally recognize the Republican Government of Spain.

Carlists Flying Before Gen. Jovellar.

MADRID, November 5.—Gen. Jovellar has entered Ternel, the Carlists flying before him. Large bodies of insurgents have offered to surrender at Maestrazzo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Direct Cable.

LONDON, November 5.—Dispatches received from the steamship Faraday, engaged in laying the direct United States cable, report 1,000 knots paid out to this morning.

International Catholic Congress.

LONDON, November 5.—The chief authorities of the Church have decided to hold a great International Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of Papal infallibility, reasserting the pope's right to temporal as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming it the bounden duty of all Christians to return to their allegiance to Rome. It is stated that this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the Church will attend the Congress.

Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased since the loss of his temporalities.

GERMANY.

The Bismarck-Arnim Case.

BERLIN, November 5.—Count von Arnim, on Tuesday last, had an interview with the Judge before whom the preliminary inquiry in his case has been conducted, and requested to be permitted to make a fresh deposition.

AFRICA.

The Gold Fields.

LONDON, November 5.—Advices from Cape Town of the 31th of October, at hand to-day, state that the gold fields were attracting more attention, large nuggets being found daily. The crops throughout the country are in good condition.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Declines Relief.

ROME, November 5.—At the request of General Garibaldi, the subscriptions for his relief have been suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 5, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Direction.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30:15	44	76	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30:01	67	41	S.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30:01	61	66	S. W.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30:07.
Mean Temperature, 58.
Highest Thermometer, 67.
Lowest Thermometer, 35.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 57; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 60; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 50; Fort Gibson, I. T., clear, thermometer 63; Indianapolis, fair, thermometer 56; Keokuk, clear, thermometer 53; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 48; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 53; Louisville, clear, thermometer 59; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 63; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 53; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 50; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 59; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 70; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 65; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 42; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 58; North Platte, clear, thermometer 50.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., NOV. 6, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and the lake region, clear or hazy weather, with south or west winds, and rising barometer, followed by cooler weather on Friday.

LOUISIANA.

Arrests by a United States Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Gentlemen from St. Marysville report the arrest, the day before yesterday, by the United States Marshal, of General Declouet and son. Both were released on bond. He arrested yesterday Victor Logan, Alfred Patin, Edmond Voorlies, Oscar Durand and Cassimer Wiltz, who are under guard. As quad of cavalry, with Marshal Monroe, Marshal Selve and Lieut. Hodgson, left this afternoon, going west. Further arrests are expected in Lincoln and Clayburn parishes.

[The St. Martins Parish Prisoners.

NEW IBERIA, LA., November 5.—The prisoners arrested at St. Martins parish yesterday are still there in the custody of the troops, awaiting the preliminary examination. They were not removed here, as reported.

A Deputy Marshal and a squad of cavalry arrived here at noon to-day. Another squad from St. Martins arrived this afternoon, with baggage &c., and are now encamped here. Their mission so far is unknown.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1874.

Meeting of Boss Coopers.

The boss coopers held a meeting to-day, at which a large number of factories reported that so far the opposition to society men was being successfully sustained, that a number of men hand left the society and returned to work, that efficient labor was plentiful, and that ample funds were on hand to compel men to abandon society rules. It was resolved to insist on all men leaving the Cooper's Union before being employed in any cooperage in the city.

OBITUARY.

Right Rev. Dr. Bacon.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Portland, Maine, who arrived here yesterday by the steamer Pereire from Havre, died this evening at St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Famine in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., November 5.—An officer sent from Fort McPherson, Neb., a few days ago by General Ord to visit all sections of the grasshopper district, reports that he finds no cause of actual starvation, but much suffering, some of which has been partially relieved from various sources. Relief must be given or hundreds will starve before the winter is half over. Within ten days many will be without a pound of corn or flour. The present aid they are receiving is but a drop in the bucket. Unless the Government aids them, their alternative is fearful to contemplate.

NEW BRIGHTON.

A Pittsburgh Minister Leads a Brighton Belle to the Hymeneal Altar—A Social Sensation—Notes of the Election—The River.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, November 5, 1874.

A Splendid Wedding.

Last evening a splendid affair came off at the Methodist Episcopal church. It was the marriage of Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, but now Presiding Elder of the Allegheny District, to Miss Hattie B. Mann, sister of James H. Mann, Esq., Treasurer of Beaver county. A large and select congregation had assembled in the audience room, and, it being the regular prayer meeting evening, an hour was spent in devotional services, when the parties entered the church, and being arranged before the pastor, Rev. E. M. Wood, assisted by Rev. J. L. Deems, former pastor, performed the ceremony, using the solemn and appropriate ritual of the church. As they entered and retired from the church the organist, Miss Clara Alexander, rendered some most excellent marches typical of the march of life. After the wedding a large party of guests repaired to the Huron House, where a splendid banquet was held.

Mr. Mann, the bride's brother, who ordered it, and the proprietors of the hotel, who served it, did equally great honor to themselves, as well as to the highly gratified guests. After supper carriages were in waiting, which took the bridal party to the depot, where they left for Chicago and other western cities. Their attendants were Rev. Mr. Finley, pastor of the Beaver Falls Methodist Episcopal church, and Miss Allie Shanor, of New Brighton. A large delegation of friends from Pittsburgh was present. Miss Mann has been loved in this community for her amiable, intelligent and Christian character, and while her large circle of friends, her church, and her Sunday School regret her leaving, yet, a thousand good wishes go with her to her new and responsible home. May a kind Heaven make her equal to the duties and trials of her new life, and may she in the future as in the past find friends, without an enemy.

Election Items.

The election passed off with very little surface feelings. There was no doubt very much concealed anxiety, as much "scratching" and "sticking" indicated. The vote was not near full. And the feeling among many Republicans for some time has been like Kicksy-Wicksy. They have felt themselves badly treated respecting their congressional nominee Mr Critchlow; and hence many of them felt justified in voting for Mr. Miller. They think that the leaders may manage the rigzz, but the people have the disposition of their votes. The temperance element also entered into the canvass.

An Unusually Low River.

The Beaver river has been very low for several weeks. No water has run over the dam at Beaver Falls or the one here for a long time. At this place there is a race on each side of the river, and the water is so low that the factories have been running only half time for about two months, those on the one side running one-half the day and those on the other half. It would be a serious calamity to the business of this place if the winter should close the river in its present condition. We have been told by some of the oldest residents that the river has not been known to be so low for the past twenty-five years. And the blood-red sun and the dense smoky atmosphere and the strangely cold nights furnish no signs to the weather prophets of an immediate rain. But a good rain would soon put out the fires that are so fearfully and generally sweeping through the forests so thickly strewn with an unusually abundant foliage and endangering life and property and houses.

SYLVAN.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Politicans are pensive.

····Coal men are filling their barges again.

····Brownsville avenue will be completed next week.

····If you feel for the poor let it extend to your pocketbook.

····Democracy having the longest pole secured the persimmon.

····Directors will be elected on the 16th inst. by the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company.

····The bottle works of Cunningham & Ihmsen, South Side, will commence operations next week.

····Ezra Marshall Livingstone was on the South side yesterday, inspecting the chimneys and smoke stacks of a number of buildings.

····A telegram from Millerstown to the Titusville *Courier* says the Taylor & Cowell, on the Crawford farm, struck the sand on Wednesday and struck before *hundred barrels* the first twenty-four hours.

····James Jackson, who is charged with breaking open the safe of Jones' Ferry Company, was arrested yesterday morning and had a partial hearing yesterday afternoon. He was locked up for a further hearing next Thursday.

····Yesterday afternoon shortly after two o'clock, a horse attacked to a buckwagon ran off on Park way, Allegheny. The driver was thrown out and badly bruised, and the wagon somewhat damaged before the horse was stopped.

····On motion of John F. Slagle, Esq., Mr. John G. McConnell was appointed Commissioner by the Common Pleas Court yesterday, to take testimony in the rising mains business, recently brought to the attention of this Court.

····A wild Texan steer created considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Roedelheim's slaughter house, Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. It got loose in the yard and tore down doors, &c., and finally had to be shot.

····The will of the late W. H. Forsythe, of Allegheny City, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. He directs that his property be placed in the hands of Henry Forsythe and Charles O. Logan, in trust, for the use of his family. Henry Forsythe is named as executor.

····James McKee, Wm. McKee, George Wilson, John Hoover, Ed. Jackson and Wm. Colville, being animated by the spirit of mischief that expressed itself in throwing stones at the windows of the First ward school house, Allegheny, have been called up before Mayor Fleming to explain matters.

Bet You a Hat

On the election is now being played at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Elegant Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY GAS CO.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. S. PAVLIDES,
no6:153 Treasurer.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Penn avenue and Butler street,
PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

no4:149 W. W. YOUNG, President.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS upon each share of capital stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

no4:148 WM. HERBERT, Secy.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
November 3, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst., free of all tax whatsoever, including the tax on stockholders under the laws of this Commonwealth, which is paid by the Bank.

no4:147 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 2, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 12th inst., free of all tax.

no3:145 GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, October 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after November 9th, next, free of all taxes.

no2 JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1874.

THE 16TH ANNUAL MEETING of the Citizens Passenger Railway

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼

SO THURMAN wishes to be President in 1876! It is very evident that his head is badly turned.

WHO managed the canvass in Philadelphia? Mann ran behind his ticket terribly *and was completely* defeated.

THE Carlists are feebly bombarding Irun. Their strength is gradually ebbing away, and the days of their insurrection are very evidently numbered.

THE Tax-payers' Union propose to test the legality of the late Municipal election, and, it is said, are promised ample aid to this end. This, if done, will constitute a new excitement, as it will involve and jeopardize several very important interests.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the veteran editor of the New York *Evening Post*, was made the recipient of a very agreeable expression of regard, on the attainment of his 80th birthday, a few days since. A testimonial, speeches and congratulations marked the occasion.

THE defeated Republicans are the most jubilant set of disappointed candidates we ever remember to have seen. They take matters coolly, and rejoice with those that rejoice, and smile with those that smile. The only gloomy ones we have seen are the defeated Democratic candidates. They regarded it as a special misfortune that in the midst of the general turn over they should not have been favored. Aside from the candidates, we have met no Democrats who seem to have a false estimate of the affair, or a foolish spirit of boasting. On the other hand, Republicans generally regard the defeat as a good thing for the party, in that it comes in time to warn it to prepare for the Presidential conflict of 1876 by lopping off all evils, and putting itself right before the country once more. This is the generally accepted interpretation of the defeat, and it shows that the people, as a rule, thoroughly understand what they are at. They wanted reform, and had demanded it at the hands of the leaders. Their demand not being complied with, they have enforced it very effectively.

WE notice that the old idea that gold expresses and controls values in this country is again put forward. The idea embraces an extreme statement of a principle to which there are modifications in fact. The assumption that the price of gold represented the exact fluctuation in values, as applied to property, whether personal or real, or that it was the sole controlling influence is palpably incorrect. For example, real estate in and around Pittsburgh commanded no more when gold was 280 that it does now,—not even so much. Hence there has been no action and reaction in this. Nor has the price of labor, or of many forms of manufacture fluctuated to correspond. Did they, the prices of labor and manufactures would only be about one-third what they were when gold was 280. No one need pretend that such a reduction has taken place, nor is it likely to. There is such a thing as a fictitious advance in gold, as well as in other articles. When gold was rated at 280 it simply represented the fears of those who had it, lest this Government would be destroyed, or the advantage they, as money-lenders, chose to take of the necessities of the Government. The price of gold is not the uniform and absolute criterion of other values. This country has generally grown in wealth with great rapidity during the past fifteen years, and this accumulation of wealth has represented a grading process. We have been grading up to the altitude reached by gold, rather than laying the rails of wealth from that point down to the old level at which we stood before the war. Action and reaction are undoubtedly laws of nature; but labor, not gold, is the pendulum that swings within these extremes. The value of labor has not, as a rule, fluctuated very widely in the past decade, except during and since the panic.

THE STATE TICKET.

The report comes to hand that Beath, our candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is defeated by McCandless. If this is true, it represents the result of a most outrageous proceeding on the part of the Prohibitionists—that of nominating a candidate against as clear and pronounced a temperance man, and one who has been as faithful to his convictions as any in the State. The actual result of several of the Prohibitory movements has been to defeat the best temperance element on the ticket, and the swift repeal of the local option law will be the reward for this management. Olmsted and Allen are the only two on the Republican State ticket who are certainly elected.

THE SUMMING UP.

The slowness with which the returns from the elections of Tuesday have been gathered compels additional reference to them, and we therefore gather up the results in one consecutive statement. In Allegheny county Negley and Bayne were both defeated,—the former by 1,500 and the latter by 149 majority. Hopkins and Cochran are elected. For State Senators, Humphreys is defeated by Dr. Wood, and McNeill and Newmyer are elected, the latter by a very small majority. For Legislature, Jeremy and Onslow are defeated by Irwin and Shidle by about 800, and Wainwright, Morrison, McCord and Larimer are beaten by Patterson, Thornton, Hays and Carson. The last of these goes to Harrisburg unpledged as regards liquor or temperance, and announces his purpose to be fair and independent. Hays is a temperance man. In the Third District Peter Zern is, of course elected. In the Allegheny District Long and Graham, Republicans, and Swan, Democrat, are elected. In the Fifth District, Christy, Republican and Large, Democrat, are through, and on the South Side Young and Large, one from each party, are through. This gives two Republican Senators and four members, and one Democratic Senator and ten members.

In the State, we are not able to give results with absolute certainty,—but it is probable that we will have thirty-one Republicans to nineteen Democrats in the Senate, thus giving us eleven with which to go into joint ballot,—even if the House is tied,—and we hope to have from two to four majority there. It is perfectly safe to say, at all events, that the election of United States Senator is in Republican hands. The returns as to Congressmen are too conflicting, as yet, to be able to give an accurate statement of results. The Democrats have gained from nine to eleven members.

In other States, results are somewhat mixed, but the general drift has been toward the election of Democrats. In Missouri the Democrats carried the State by from 40,000 to 50,000 majority. This was not a gain, as they had carried it quite regularly before. The People's ticket,—a fusion of Republican and other elements was set up against the Democracy, and hopes were entertained that it would succeed. It failed, and with it Schurz's hope of re-election to the United States Senate goes out. In Illinois the vote is very much mixed, but the Democrats claim a net majority of from 15,000 to 20,000. In Kansas, the Republicans have carried the State by about 10,000, on a very light vote. The Republican candidates for Congress have been generally elected. In Michigan, Governor Bagley, Republican, is re-elected by a small majority, and Republican Congressmen are generally elected. The Legislature, however, is claimed by the Democrats, and if this be true, they will elect a United States Senator. In Virginia the Conservatives have been generally successful, but to not more than their average extent. They have six out of nine Congressmen. Kentucky is of course Democratic in all its departments. Alabama, also, is naturally Democratic, but the gain on the popular vote is about 10,000.

New Jersey has followed the general rule. The State has a large independent vote, and it depends on circumstances which party is successful. The loss of the Newark charter election cast a gloom over the Republican party in the State, and caused the defeat of Halsey to be accepted as foregone. The majority for the Democrats is about 12,000, and they have five out of seven Congressmen—Mr. Walter Phelps being deliberately cheated out of his election by the Democratic board of Bergen county. Georgia elects an entire Democratic delegation to Congress, and Florida elects Republicans. The returns from Arizona are mixed and uncertain, Bradley claiming the election for Governor. Four Democratic Congressmen are elected in Arkansas, which indicates the general success, in that State, of the Democratic ticket. Chamberlain, the Republican candidate, is quite certainly elected Governor in South Carolina, while the Congressional candidates elected are nearly equally divided between the two parties.

New York is clearly and fully in Democratic hands. The majority on the Governorship ranges well up to 50,000, with a general success in securing Legislators and Congressmen. They will be able to elect a Democratic United States Senator in place of Fenton. Minnesota has elected King, a good protectionist, to Congress, and Straight, Republican, is also elected. The Legislature is in doubt. Wisconsin sends six Republicans to two Democrats to Congress, and has a Republican Legislature, which insures a Republican Senator in place of Carpenter. Maryland sends an entire Democratic delegation to Congress.

These are the returns from States, in brief. They show that the Democracy have been generally successful. We have elsewhere mentioned causes, local and general. The lesson is plain. The Republican party needs to thoroughly inspect its management, and lop off all that is wrong, in men, methods, and management. The election has, of course, spared it the necessity of doing this, as regards many men; but what is left should be attended to within the party, that the reformation may be thorough and complete.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Republican party is generally defeated throughout the country, by the votes of its own adherents, and it may be thought time to simply admit the fact, and pass to the discussion of other subjects. We have touched upon general and local causes, and do not need to repeat in that direction. The New York press, from interested motives, press the idea that Third Termism is the administrative reason for the defeat that has come. This is not the fact, as the people have not at any time had enough faith in this to be in the least affected by it. But there are things traceable to the National administration of public affairs which had their full share of influence,—and this was more than all other causes combined,—in producing the result reached. There was a seeming destiny in the defeat that has come, as there was in that suffered in 1862, and mistakes of all kinds helped on the affair; but one great trouble centres in one made by the Administration.

It has always been a mystery to us, and is to-day, how, after the utterance the President gave on financial subjects, at the opening of Congress in December last, he could give expression to financial views so diametrically opposite, as he did in his message vetoing the currency bill. But it is perfectly certain that Secretary Richardson carried him into the practical exemplification of his veto policy during the panic of September, 1873. We are and have been perfectly convinced that it was in the power of the Government to have broken the back of the panic during the first three days of its existence. The President and Secretary Richardson went to New York in the first flush of the panic,—and the gist of their interviews with the financiers of that city was that if the Government would promptly issue $20,000,000 of the currency reserve, they would add $10,000,000 to it, and stop the panic. Under advice of Richardson the President concluded he could not legally do this; but later, when the panic had gained momentum, and those who could have advanced money at the outset were ruined, it put out $26,000,000 of its reserve, with no more law for it than it had at an earlier date. But it was too late. The crisis had passed, and the panic was an established reality which no human power could control. It was sure to run its course. The New York press, which had howled for contraction, so far relented, in the pressure that was upon them, as to admit that just then they needed more currency. Yet at the time when the issue of $25,000,000 of currency would have probably checked the panic, it was not put out; and, when its issue could do no good, $26,000,000 of currency were put upon the country. It was a stupendous double mistake, the effect of which was to plunge the country into all the trouble, financially, it has had during the past year.

The other false movement of the Administration, worthy of special mention, was that of urging contraction with a view to enforced specie payments. The final outcome was the currency bill, which did not embody the President's views, but was signed as the best that could at that time be had. It did not enlarge the actual volume of currency, and was, in that sense, acceptable to those who had opposed an increase in the volume of currency; on the other hand by unloosing reserves, it actually increased the available supply of currency, and thus pleased the expansionists. In the meantime, business had been sufficiently stricken to enable it to be done on a less rather than an increased volume of currency. Thus the action of the Administration, at important junctures, served to depress business and intensify the panic. That the lack of business and work had much to do with the result of Tuesday is undeniable. These were facts that could not be argued against. And thus depression of business was attributable to the erroneous course of the Administration at and since the panic.

We say these things now, for this purpose: The business interests of the country must, of course, gradually emerge from the depression under which it has been for a year; but the rapidity with which prosperity shall be recovered depends very largely on the manner in which the affairs of the Government are administered. If Congress, under the influence of the President, shall continue to urge the enforced resumption of specie payments, the business of the country will continue to suffer and struggle; and in that event we may have still more reactions. But if the hint is taken, and the entire currency question is let alone, except to make banking free, we believe that within a year, business will again be prosperous. Specie resumption is sure to come, within a few years, through the natural operation of the laws of trade, if we continue the policy of protecting American industry. All we have to do is to aid on the development of industry, and with it will come prosperity.

These are plainly stated facts, and they explain one phase of causes for the result of Tuesday. Because of the panic, and the consequent depression of business and loss of work, the people were ready to strike at some one. Of course, the Republican party, being the one in power, was sure to receive the blow. The policy of the National Administration was to meet the contingency at the right time. It failed to do it, and this was the most serious failure of the year. Other causes entered into the result, but that above mentioned was prominent.

A VALUABLE WORK.

The late Horace Greeley maintained that a condensed Cyclopedia of all important events, comprising merely facts, dates, and such information as could be imparted on given subjects, but free from theorizings, is a necessity with students, writers, and even business men. He even went so far as to project a work of the kind and the first of three volumes is issued. It is entitled 'Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia,' illustrated, and President Barnard, of Columbia College, one of the most noted educators in the country, is editor, assisted by a large corps of the most eminent specialists in the country. The work is more compact than any other Cyclopedia extant, yet sufficiently full to meet all wants. It is thorough in its treatments of subjects, giving the gist of each, but omitting fulsome details. The work is also a model of neat typography,—clear type and fine paper,—and is furnished and bound in superfor library style, making it ornamental as well as useful. Mr. W. D. Cummings is the General Agent for the Cyclopedia in this city, and J. C. Purdy, Esq., is Canvassing Agent, and we strongly recommend the work as up to date, as reliable and compact, and cheaper than any other valuable Cyclopedia.

Among the many warm commendations that the work has received from eminent scholars and educators among us, are the following. They are from men whose names are household words in the community, and who are recognized by all, as thoughtful, judicious men, and men whose judgment carries weight:

From Hon. Wilson McCandless, U. S. District Judge:

"I have made a cursory examination of the first volume of Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia, and have pleasure in saying that it is one of the most complete compilations of knowledge to be found in our language. As a book of reference it cannot be surpassed."

From Professor George Woods, L. L. D., Chancellor of the Western University, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

I have examined with care your "New Universal Cyclopedia," and find it to be a "scientific and popular treasury of useful knowledge," and as such, well suited to the people; and also equally well adapted to the scholar and professional man. The editors and authors of the important articles are among the most accomplished scholars, in their departments, in our own and other countries and are the highest authorities on the subjects on which they write. The novel features in such a work, of giving the names of the writers, will enable the intelligent reader to judge of the value of the authority. The clearness, conciseness, and at the same time the completeness of the articles; the binding, of the most durable kind, and the exceedingly low price for a work containing so much valuable knowledge, so ably prepared, render this work the best of the kind ever, within my knowledge, offered to the public, and cannot fail to secure for it a wide circulation.

From Professor M. W. Jacobus, D. D., L.L. D., Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.:

We are most agreeably surprised to find such a wealth of valuable material compacted within the covers of this "Universal Cyclopedia." It well answers the admirable purpose of the editors, to make it a manual for most convenient use, to be at the fireside familiar friend. Even the names of the distinguished Editors-in-Chief, as well as of the several Associate Editors, had prepared us to expect much; but we find more than we had expected within this compass. Everything cannot be set forth in full under such limitations of space and cost; but comparing it with Appleton's last edition on our shelves, we find thirty additional geographical items on one page of that work, taken at random; and on the next page eight additional items here, historical, geographical and botanical, between two words. And as yet we have found no item in Appleton's not found in this, though there may be such. We write this as part of our testimony to the very valuable and wonderfully complete material to be found in this cyclopedia, justifying the epithet of "Universal."

PERSONAL.

JANAUSCHEK is known in private life as Mrs. Fred. Pillet.

ADMIRAL TOPETE, of the Spanish Navy, is recovering from his serious illness.

GENERALS WRIGHT AND COMSTOCK have arrived in Paris, and will sail for America next Saturday.

LONDON Freemasons intend to have a grand time at the coming reception of the Prince of Wales as their Grand Master.

THE Navy Department has received information of the death of Mate H. H. Johnston, at Milton, Florida, on the 28th ult.

SEVENTY-FIVE ladies of Rochester are out in a card denying that they sleep in their corsets in order to keep their forms graceful.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Jeremiah K. Bowles storekeeper of internal revenue for the Sixteenth district of Pennsylvania.

THE late Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, had $48,000 insurance on his life, $5,000 of which is bequeathed to the New Haven Orphan Asylum.

THE Earl of Charleville died on Wednesday at the residence of William Butler Duncan, Staten Island. The Earl was twenty-three years of age, and in bad health for a few years past.

THE son of the late Mr. Laird has been requested to stand for Parliament in Birkenhead to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. Should he decline the Conservatives will probably support David MacIver Still, the Liberal candidate.

MRS. JAMES KNOX POLK, widow of the tenth President of the United States, lives in an old-fashioned mansion in Nashville, Tenn. She is a slender, graceful old lady, with snow-white hair, but with eyes as bright and a step as quick as a girl's.

AS TO the famous *bon mots*, Talleyrand said to Lamartine, "People have made of me a speaker of *bons mots*. But I have never uttered a *bon mot* in my life. I have endeavored to say, after deep reflection on many subjects, not a good thing—but a just one."

FRENCH politeness at the benefit of Mlle. Dejazet. "What age is she?" said a republican; "she looks still so young." "Citizen," responded the person addressed, *"elle aura bientot vingt ans—pour la quatrieme fois."* "In a little while she will be twenty—for the fourth time."

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKY, of New York City, and Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, Maine, arrived on Wednesday from Havre. Dr. Bacon, who had been traveling several months in Europe, for his health, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He is not expected to recover.

GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS, accompanied by his wife and sister, has left Indianapolis for Omaha, to take command of the division of the army stationed there. Until the first of September last he had for a long time been in charge of the military territory embracing Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska, his headquarters being at Portland, Oregon.

ANOTHER remarkable medium has made her appearance in England, who summons up a spirit that plays most charmingly upon the piano in a lighted parlor. The medium is a young lady of about seventeen years, and of excellent family, being the daughter of Col. Showers, of the British Army in India, and niece to Gen. Showers, one of the heroes of the Indian rebellion.

MR. W. H. SMITH, M. P., has resigned his seat in the London School Board on the ground that his official duties prevent him from giving attention to the work of the School Board. In the letter conveying his resignation he congratulates the Board on the great work it has already accomplished in bringing into its schools thousands of children who formerly never received any education whatever.

H. H. HONORE, the father of the young lady to whom Prince Fred Grant, son of the President, was recently married, was born and raised amid very humble surroundings in our neighboring county of Butler. He was for some time a clerk in Bowling Green; afterward a merchant in Louisville, and, finally, a Chicago millionaire and father-in-law to a member of the reigning family.—*Glasgow, Ky., Times.*

THE parties so prominently before the public in connection with the celebrated Brooklyn scandal are gradually retiring from public notice and adapting themselves to the necessities of their situations. Mrs. Tilton's agent called on Mr. Tilton on Saturday, at the latter's residence, to superintend the removal of some furniture. Mr. Tilton inquired concerning the health and spirits of his wife, and was informed that she was a little wearied, but otherwise in good health. The lady will make her home with the Ovington family.

SOME of the laws of Paris are worth importing into this country. In many branches of business honesty is enforced. If a jeweler sells plated or washed articles, he is obliged to label them "imitation." If a grocer is detected selling adulterated articles for genuine, he is not only fined, but is obliged to expose a placard in his store stating the fact. Manufacturers of confectionery can only use the kinds and quantities of coloring matter prescribed by ordinance. Such regulations as these would fall heavily upon some kinds of business in this country.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"FOR of all sad words, by tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'We shan't have Ben.'"

HUNTINGTON, Tenn., has not had a marriage within its borders for over two years.

THE value of sponge collected this season on the Florida reef is estimated at $65,000.

THE average value of trade between Paris and this country is estimated at $75,000,000 annually.

SOMEBODY neatly says that the ladies having worn all sorts of flowers and fruits in their hats, have now a turn-up on the side.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, New York, has been made the recipient of a gift of $75,000, the donor of which wishes to remain unknown.

A FIRM in Reading, Pa., promises to distribute 100 loaves of bread per week among the poor of that city during the coming winter.

THE sweetest thing in ear-rings is a miniature aquarium of rock crystal filled with water, in which swim miniature whales, lobsters and shrimps.

FELIX MCHUGH, of St. Louis, committed suicide on Wednesday night, by shooting himself through the heart. The supposed cause was a want of money and employment.

A BALTIMORE servant girl, who found a pocket book containing about $800 and returned it to the owner, was luckier than most people generally are, getting $100 for her honesty.

IT IS estimated that the world consumes annually 250,000,000 pounds of tea and 718,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. China furnishes almost all the tea, and Brazil the coffee.

MOSBY'S guerrillas had a reunion in Baltimore the other day. It transpired in the conversations that one of the most popular Methodist preachers now in Baltimore was among the most daring of Mosby's men.

THE statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in California show 3,359 members, a church property of the value of $114,580, parsonages of the value of $28,000, and college property of the value of $35,000.

WE are happy to hear of the financial promptness of the Modoc Indians. These aborigines having bought of the Shawnee tribe 4,000 acres of land at the price of $8,000 on the 12th ult., came squarely down with the first moiety of the money according to agreement.

A CALIFORNIA farmer received by mail, three years ago, about a spoonful of oats, which he planted; and the next year he planted the produce of it. This year he repeated the process, and has just harvested, from an acre and a half of land, 200 bushels of oats.

ON Monday evening, at Brookfield, New York, Miss Susan Hanson, who had sued not wisely but too well one Joseph Puzzell for breach of promise, was shot by some person or persons unknown, and rumor says that the man with a name suggestive of a conundrum committed the deed.

A MRS. GRANT, who lives in Polk county, Oregon, killed two deer recently in one day, and a few days previously killed a very large fat buck. She has killed eighteen deer since she resided on the Luckiamute, and is one of the most successful shots in that section of the country.

GEORGE WOODWARD, a convict in the Eastern (Pennsylvania) Penitentiary was was born without hands. He is in for buying stolen horses. He writes with ease, using his feet instead of his hands. He shaves himself in the same way, and writes a good "hand," or as wemay say "foot."

THE Secretary of the Mark Smith Memorial Committee in New York reports that the receipts of the late benefits were $4,392, and the expenditures $787, leaving $2,604. He has sent $2,500 to Mrs. Smith, at Milan, reserving $104 of the fund for her future draft in case no additional bills are presented.

AN old man of 60 out West stepped into a pan of milk his wife of 50 had inadvertently left on the cellar stairs, and the pan was tipped over and the milk spilled, and a quarrel inaugauated that has resulted in an application by the husband for a divorce. That old fellow has lived years enough to know the folly of crying for spilled milk.

MR. JOHN ADAMS, of Newark, N. J., hired two colored men to carry three tons of coal into his cellar the other day, and then went to a funeral. When he returned both Africans were dead drunk on the coal heap, not more than one-quarter of which had been housed. They had drank seventeen bottles of wine, which they stole from a cabinet in the cellar.

A FIRE at Dubuque, Iowa, on Wednesday night, destroyed a three-story brick building, owned by Dubuque, and occupied by Harrington & McLaughlin, as a grain warehouse, and the upper story by W. W. Blackwell as a wire factory, and the adjoining agricultural warehouse of M. W. Robinson. The total loss on both, with grain and stock, is about $36,000; only partly insured.

SOME person sends this information to a New York paper: "A certain family at an up-town hotel pays a weekly board-bill of $500. They have seven rooms and a private table. Six years ago the wife of the head of this wealthy family kept a boarding-house on Fourth street. The husband struck *something* (not oil), and the interesting mortals jumped from almost poverty to affluence."

DR. O. W. HOLMES boldly advocates the doctrine that it is the duty of a physician to make the last hours of a patient as easy as possible. That is to say, when he can no longer keep him in the world, he ought to assist him out of it. It is a question which is open too a wide field of discussion, both upon scientific and humanitarian grounds, and which is likely to stand side by side with cremation as one of the great problems of the future.

WE have often wondered what might be the net profit of organ-grinding. Lacking confidence in the organist's veracity, we wouldn't ask the veiveteenclad grinder. Ignorant of the Simian tongue, we couldn't ask the monkey. As for the organ, we despise it too much to speak to it. We have, however, of a rotatory artist in Staunton, Va., who, though "ragged and abject-looking," was a capitalist in his way, for he called at the bank there and received $500 in large notes for his currency. A remark which this musical miller made to the astonished cashier shows that he appreciates his long-tailed assistant. "De munkey make it all," he said. Poor munkey! We wonder if the Personal Liberty bill touches his case.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE refusal of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately in session, to confirm the election of the Rev. Dr. Seymour to the episcopate is not the first instance of the kind that has occurred in the history of the American Church, as many seem to suppose. In 1801 the General Convention refused to confirm the election of Rev. Dr. Ogden, of New Jersey; in 1844 the General Convention refused to confirm the election of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks as Bishop of Mississippi; third, the Convention refused to confirm the election of the Rev. James B. Britton as Assistant Bishop of Illinois; fourth, in 1865 the Convention refused to confirm the nomination (by the House of Bishops) of Rev. M. C. Lightner as Missionary Bishop of Colorado, and Rev. R. I. Parvin as Missionary Bishop of Nevada. Bishops and assistant bishops are elected by dioceses. Missionary bishops are nominated by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies for confirmation.

RHEUMATISM.

Sufferers from this Incorrigible Infirmity.

Apropos of rheumatism. John Trotman, of Wathena, Mo., was a great sufferer from this incorrigible infirmity. Physicians were in vain, and were likely to be, inasmuch as the complaint was rheumatism and the patient was sixty years old. So Mr. Trotman, in the absence of his wife, tied two flat-irons under his chin and (in some unaccountable way) his hands behind his back, and thus accoutered plunged into Peter's creek, where he was found soon after quite free from rheumatism and from everything else except the flat-irons. The man who was hired to watch Mr. Trotman, and who didn't watch him, hasn't been arrested, though he should be, and at least fined for mitigated manslaughter. The kind of rheumatism which they have in Connecticut doesn't seem to affect the mind, but it is very steady and lasting. A doctor was called in East Hartford last week to a man (aged 66) who was excessively rheumatical. "How long have you had it?" says the doctor. "Forty years," responded the sufferer. The doctor left without prescribing. We cannot tell how much we should like to see even a partial list of the remedies to which during his life our Connecticut martyr has probably resorted. He has carried a roll of brimstone in his left pantaloons pocket. He has carried a bit of magnetized iron in his right ditto. He has floated (so to speak) in Pain Killer. He has put his trust in "cram-fire," and likewise in capsicum. Whatsoever things are hot or bracing, or tonic or rubefacient, he has resorted to—to the "King of Pain," to the "Ready and Rapturous Relief," to Oils, to Ointments, to Poor Man's Porous Plasters, to Red Flannel Shirts, to Galvanic Braces, to "Opydildock," to Herbs and Roots and Seeds—to all things which grow or flow, which are digged from the bowels of the earth, which are extorted from crucibles, which drip from retorts, which are rose or pale in apothecary's bottles—to powders, to tinctures, to decoctions, to pills, to essences, to panaceas, and to elixirs—to baluses and globules and infinitisimal dilutions—to hot rum and water, to cold gin and sugar, to brandy plain—to sweats and to starvation, to flesh diet and to fish diet and to fowl diet—and all in vain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BISMARCK AT HOME.

Grand Feast and Ball.

The *Deutsche Nachrichten* contains the following interesting notice:—Some days ago the harvest home was celebrated at Prince Bismarck's estate, Varzin, and, as is customary there, a grand feast and afterward a ball were given by the liberal owner to his farm servants, male and female. A large and roomy carriage shed had been decorated and fitted up for the occasion, and a raised platform for the musicians of course was not wanting. Shortly after the band had begun to play, and the different couples were whirling round his saloon, the Prince appeared with his wife and family, and, as is customary in those parts, did not hesitate to share in the pleasures of their humble dependients. The Princess condescended to allow the hinil to dance with her once, and then played the part of a quiet spectator. The Prince, on the contrary, who has been accustomed to dance with the fine ladies at Court, did not shrink from dancing with all the girls on his estate, but he had to give his first partner a lesson in the mystic art. As the Chancellor began to dance with her who was the oldest among her colleagues she set to work with a will and in such a rough and ready style as the country folks do dance, that the Prince, who had undergone the hardships of warfare more than once, was soon out of breath, and was therefore obliged to check the impetuosity of his partner. The young Countess Bismarck joined in the merry dance as heartily as anybody, and set a good example to the maids in this respect. The noble entertainers remained with their humble guests until late in the evening. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and as such vigorous exercise increases the appetite full justice was done to them. On the 2d of September, the anniversary of Sedan, all Prince Bismarck's people, both high and low, were assembled within the halls of Varzin, and spent the universal holiday in eating and drinking and merriments of all hands at the expense of their entertainer and master.

THE MODOCS.

A Visit to Their Camp.

A party of three gentlemen and nine ladies paid a visit recently to the camp of the few survivors of the Modoc tribe. The Indians were found to be quite contented, though their reservation is very scanty and some of their lodges are very comfortless. Bogus Charlie is now recognized as chief. He is intelligent, speaks English fluently, and can read slowly. Captain Jack's young widow, Lizzie, has ceased to mourn for her late lord, and having washed the black paint from her face looks no more unconsolable than some "pale-faced" widow of a year's standing. Two ladies of the visiting party had the novel experience of playing a game of croquet with Bogus Charlie and Shacknasty Jim, each of the Modocs having a lady partner. How must the fair companions of the red players have been impressed by the contrast between that picture and the bloody scenes of the lava beds, the fatal rendezvous, and the death of the gallant Canby! It seems that even the stoicism of the red man is not proof against the excitement of the balls and ballet. Charley having made a bad play, Jim said to him tauntingly: "You make bad medicine. Pretty Jim made a poor stroke, and Charley cried exultantly, "Ugh," retorted Jim, "take some you made." And thus these red warriors, who so long defied the military power of the nation, find amusement in croquet and their chief occupation in making baskets and shouting at nickels at the Neosho Fair.

DISSENTERS.

Russian Mode of Converting.

The Liverpool *Daily Albion* says: "The Russian Established Church in the province of Samara is treating its dissenters in a conciliatory, though very extraordinary manner. The orthodox clergy, finding the religious sects around them increasing in numbers, and the civil authorities unable to extinguish them, resolved on making converts of the dissenters by means persuasive. Meetings, accordingly, are held every week in the churches between the orthodox ecclesiastics and the dissenting ministers, attended by great crowds of people who manifest a lively, not to say noisy interest in the proceedings. At these meetings discussions on certain fine theological points are held somewhat similar in character to the famous discussion held some time since in the Eternal City as to whether Peter had ever visited Rome or not. Very warm debates take place between the Russian priests and ministers, and those of the orthodox church have not infrequently to submit to very hard names, such as 'envoys of Satan' and other choice epithets of the unpolished speakers. We are told, however, that the movement on the whole is a successful one, and at all events accomplishes more than has been obtained in the past by snubbing the dissenters and persecuting them. The very free interchange of ideas taking place at the meeting is diminishing the fanaticism of the sects, besides, we should think, brightening up the theology of all concerned in the debates."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folsombee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHINSON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
And Machinists' Supplies of Every Description.
Removed from 28 Wood street, to
112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

LONDON TEA HOUSE,
No. 18 Fifth Avenue.
CHOICE AND FRESH
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,
JUST RECEIVED.

J. S. PATTERSON.

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Brass Founders
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HEAT BY STEAM
Public and Private Buildings.
Office: 129 Second Avenue.

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Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. Sole Agent for Gilne's Patent Slate Roofing Paint.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1874,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET,
New Dress Goods.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Extra Good Bargains, from 25c to 87½c per yard.
Black Cashmeres,
All qualities, from 50c per yard up to the finest and best makes.
At 12½c, A large lot of Tycoon Repps, in medium colors.
At 18¾c, Dark Rich Colored Tycoon Repps.
UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks, including best qualities.
Extra Quality All-Wool Cashmeres, choice shades.
French Merinos, from 50c upwards.
Sateens, Serges and Twills.
Bright Colored Plaids, great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
New Delaines, Poplins, &c.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods, all kinds.
Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
In all materials and styles.
Elegant Embroidered Polonaises.
Beaded and Embroidered Jackets and Sacques.
New Woolen Shawls, new Paisley Shawls.
Morning Shawls, all qualities.
Ladies' and Children's Furs, large stock just opened, exceedingly low prices.
Complete assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
New Bargains.
Latest Styles.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1874,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Flannels & Blankets
We desire to direct special attention to our stock of Flannels and Blankets, which will be found to be very full and complete, and at prices as low as they can be bought in the United States.
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods,
Bargains in Bleached Muslins, all kinds.
Bargains in Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Table Linens.
Bargains in Bed Tickings.
Bargains in Linen Towels and Towellings.
At 4c and 5c, A lot of medium colored Best Calicos.
At 6¼c, Good Dark Fast Colored Calicos.
At $1.50, Pair Good Gray Blankets.
At $2.00, Pair Extra Good White Blankets.
At $1.30, Full size Bed Comforts.
Latest styles in Best Calicos.
Carpet Department,
Kept well supplied and prices always the lowest.
Curtain Goods and Cornices.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Rugs, Mats, &c., Ottomans, Stools, &c.
Large Lots of Goods
OPENED EVERY DAY.
Retailing for Cash
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
Saves the Buyer 10 to 33 Per Cent.

Girls' Fur Cap and Feather	$ 75
Plush Lined Calf and Cloth Gloves	1 47
Infants' Medicated Shirt	73
Ladies' Merino Shirt	63
Men or Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers	38
Mad. Foy's Corset	1 22
Reform Corset, no bones	2 47
Abdominal Corset, (joy to the ladies)	2 97
Ribbed Merino Hose, ladies	9
Men's Merino one-half Hose	13
2 Button Kid Gloves, all colors	98
Real Hair Curls and Switches	1 23
Navy Blue Cloth	2 98

3, 4 and 6 Button Kids.
Sash and Fancy Ribbons at less than importers cost.
Sewing Machine Needles, four for 25c.
Ball, Beaded and Silk Fringes.
Demorest's Winter Patterns.
One dozen 5-

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of corporations.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Wilhelm, F. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President.
Joseph Laurant, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing customers, payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. Hacke, President.
Wm. Neeb, Vice President,
F. E. Moore, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, November 6, 1874.

Yesterday was marked by improved activity at the banks, both in the line of discounts and current transactions, and a little better feeling seemed to pervade business circles. The renewed activity is accepted as the natural result of the cessation of political excitement, and the return of the people to their usual avocations. The turn of political affairs has as yet exerted no influence on the home and foreign markets, as to stocks or funds. Abroad the view is taken that the Democracy cannot really control the legislation of the country, and as they are not in control of the Executive, they cannot exert any positive influence in national affairs. Thus, the feeling is easy under a fair prospect that the new country will reverse the verdict of Tuesday before the Democracy shall be in position to wield actual power.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a special meeting held yesterday, declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after the 30th instant. We understand that the official documents in detail were laid before the Finance Committee for report thereon to the Board covering all the operations of the company east of Pittsburgh, and that the following is a condensed statement of the result of the traffic for the past six months, which will be read with much interest by the shareholders:

Gross Receipts	$19,696,642
Expenses	12,450,903
Net earnings	$7,245,678
Income from Investments	2,198,707
Total net receipts	$9,441,386
From which deduct interest upon bonds, outstanding scrip, semi-annual main line payment, &c., also dividends and interest on account of United Railroads of New Jersey, and Del. and Raritan Canal	4,302,526
Balance	$5,141,856
Revenue held to meet possible deficiencies arising from guarantees of the company and from leases, and to provide for contingencies	876,333
Leaving as available for dividend, net revenue	$4,265,523
Capital stock, $68,443,300 at 5 per cent	$3,422,165
State tax on same	907,994
Balance to credit of profit and loss	$335,364

These figures require no comment—they speak for themselves, and most satisfactorily for every shareholder. It will be remembered that they cover a half year in which business was probably never before, in the history of the company, so much paralyzed. If the company has been able to do so well at such a time, what may not reasonably be calculated upon when the business of the country shall have been fully revived? One fact we think is now very conclusively established, that the Pennsylvania Railroad is a regular ten per cent. dividend paying company.

—A New York paper reports that the National Bank of Commerce of New York, and the Union Bank of Boston, have caused attachments to be issued against the A. & W. Sprague estate, to collect claims respectively of $44,000 and $20,000. The proceeding, if pushed far enough, will involve a test of the trust mortgage and of the subsequent assignment of the firm. Considerable time must elapse, however, before that point can be reached.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	110½	110½
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119½	119½
5-20 1862	119¾	119¾
20—1864	115	115
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	113½	113½
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40's	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	118	118
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅜	102⅜
Erie	28¾	28¾
L. S.	92½	92½
C. C. & I. C	9¾	9¾
St. Paul	33⅜	33⅜
Do. Pref	51¾	51¾
Michigan Southern	80⅝	81¼
Do. Central	73¾	74
North Western Common	37¾	38
Do. Pref	52	53½
Rock Island	97¾	98¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	45¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	34¾	35¼
Toledo & Wabash	20¾	20¾
Harlem	121	125½
Chicago & Alton	97	98
Adams Express	115½	115½
American Express	61	62
U. S. Express	65	64½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	77	77
Quicksilver	29¾	
Fort Wayne	92¾	
Merchants Union Express		20
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23	25¾
Panama	114½	
A. T. & T. Pref		12¾
Terre Haute	6	

Following were the quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	52¾
" scrip	104¾
Reading	54¾
United Cos. of N. J	128¼
Oil Creek	93
Lehigh Valley	61
Central Transportation	41½
Empire de	54¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	60

NEW YORK, November 5, 1874.

Money 2½@3. Call loans prime mercantile paper 5½@6½. short and long date; single name paper 8 to 12. The customs receipts were $277,000. Sterling was strong at 484½@484¾ for sixty days and 488½@489 for sight. Gold 110¾ to 110⅞, closing at the former figures. The borrowing rates were 1, 2, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $782,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad and State bonds were strong. Stocks opened quiet, and later declined ½@1½. At the first board the market was active and strong at an advance of ½@1¾ per cent. Afterward there was a slight reaction, but toward the close the whole market was firm, and closed strong at the best prices of the day, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The sales to-day were 125,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Western Union, 24,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Erie, 44,000 Lake Shore, 42,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Northwest Common, 4,500 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul Common, 15,000 Wabash, and 14,000 Ohio.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20's of '62, 119¾; do of '64, 113¾; do '65, 114⅜; new, 113½; do '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93½; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia new, 35; do old, 25; North Carolina, 20½; 23 do new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80¾; Quicksilver, 30¾; Adams Express, 115; American Express, 62; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; United States Express, 64¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 28¾; do, preferred, 45; Hudson River, 96; do, preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, 87¾; Northwestern common, 38; do, preferred, 58½; Rock Island, 98¼; New Jersey Central, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; do, preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 92½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 23; Calcago & Alton, 98; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 100½; Lake Shore, 81¾; Panama, 97½; Illinois Central, 92½; Union Pacific, 35¼; Central Pacific, 93; Lisbon, 87¼; Hartford & Erie, stricken from list; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94.

LONDON, November 5—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £232,000. The proportion of bank reserves to liabilities, which last week was 38⅝, is now 37¾. Consols: money 93⅜; account 93⅝; 5-20's of '65, 106; do of '67, 105¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 44¾.

PARIS, November 5.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 9 million francs. Rentes 62f. 27½c.

FRANKFORT, November 5.—5-20s of '62 97⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1874.

Trade in the general merchandise markets continues quiet, and, in a great many way, presents but little that is new or really important to note. While there is a steady consumptive demand for most of the leading staples, the inquiry is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and although there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, the sales are generally fully considerably behind what it usually is at this season of the year; the expectations of our merchants and manufacturers, as a class, in regard to business this Fall have not been fully realized, and it is not likely that there will be any material or permanent improvement until after the close of the year. However, while trade is not as we would like to have it, there is some consolation in the fact that it is on a healthy condition; people are now content to do a legitimate business on a paying but what they can pay for, and over-trading, which was so common prior to the panic, is now practically unknown.

APPLES—The demand is steadily increasing but we are the arrivals, hence the market is well supplied, and prices nominally unchanged at $2.50@3.50 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market is steady, with a continued fair demand, but no change to note in prices. We continue to quote at 11@12c for Factory Ohio Factory and 17½@18 for New York do.

EGGS—Receipts are quite large, and the recent advance is still maintained, and it is probable that these prices will cause increased receipts, and if so, a reaction is almost certain, as the demand is light, but few sales are being made except to jobbers and bakers. Pickled Eggs are coming in more freely, and may be quoted at 20@22c, as to quality, and brand.

FLOUR—So far as our market is concerned, trade continues dull, but prices are firm, but without quotable change. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6.00 for Wisconsin, $6.00@6.25 for Minnesotas; winter wheat, $6.00@6.25 for red and $6.75@7.00 for white. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GROCERIES—Our advices both from Baltimore and New York, indicate that a reaction in the Coffee market has taken place, and it may be attributed, we presume, to the unsatisfactory character of the last Rio telegram. As we have noted for some time past, there has been a feeling of distrust in well informed circles in regard to the future of the market; jobbers generally were pretty well satisfied that prices could not be sustained, and it looks now as if their apprehensions were well founded. The sea-board markets, particularly New York, have recently been more centered of a few bold speculators, who, if we are not mistaken, have picked up almost every cargo that has arrived for several weeks past, and it is believed that, as soon as they have succeeded in unloading, prices will fall, and be bound to break. In other articles there are no new features deserving of special notice.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10
Powdered	11¼	Ex Standard	10⅛@10⅜
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¼@9½
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	40@45	Sugar Drips	65@70
Maryland	50	White Drips	70@75
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	75@80
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted Ipkg26	
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roast Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @9½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	85@90
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—Grain markets continue dull, and prices are weak, although as the receipts have fallen off, they are not quotably lower. Wheat continues quiet and unsettled, and the feeling off in the receipts, 1,15, and amber and white, $1.18@1.20. The Oat market continues quiet and rather weak, but not quotably lower; 40 to 50c, as to quality. New and Corn is in light supply and firmer in consequence; 68@68½ (70 lbs to the bushel.) New shelled, 46@48, on the spot. Rye is dull and nominal at 80@85c. Barley—Feeding quality, 60@65c; No 2 Western, shelled, although in light supply, is dull and drooping; quotable at 80@82. Rye is dull and drooping; Barley—Feeding quality, as to quality from $1.15@1.25, for Spring, according to quality.

HAY—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices remain about quoted, ranging from $18@22 ₱ ton. Oat Straw, baled, $16@17.

MILL FEED—The market is well supplied with both Bran and Middlings, and prices, in consequence, are easier; the former may be quoted at $10 ₱ cwt, and the latter at $1.40@1.60, as to quality.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is generally reported easier, as was to be expected, in consequence of the heavy arrivals for several days past, and prices are a shade lower; may be quoted, on track, per car load, at 65 to 85 cts bushel, the outside figure for choice Early Rose. Prices in store remain quiet, $2@3.50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $4@4.50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 40@50c ₱ pair, by the coop, and dull. Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; dressed Turkeys, 18@19c.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair jobbing trade for this season of the year, but prices are weak and declining. Hams, as will be seen, have been reduced half a cent ₱ lb; Mess Pork ₱ ½ cent, and Bacon half a cent ₱ lb. Lard remains unchanged. We quote:

Hams—Extra, C. ₱ lb	13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11	Do., 3 lb packages	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Do., 1 lb packages	15½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'd	13	Do., 3 lb caddies	12
Do., Chipped	12½	Do., 1 lb caddies	13
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	90	Do., 3 lb pails	17½
Bacon, Sugar Cured	15	Do., 5 lb do	17½
Hams, Sugar Cured	16	Do., 10 lb do	17½
Lard Oil, per gal	1.00	Do., 20 lb do	17½
Cheese, per lb	13		

TALLOW—Continues scarce, and the market is quoted firm at quotations; country, 7@7½c; city, 8@8½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, as well as those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
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Total	181 "	166 "	39 "
Same time last week	169 "	128 "	40 "

CATTLE.

With continued light receipts and favorable advices from the East, the market continues to rule strong, and even at the sharp advances noted in our last report, the supply of the better grades was scarcely equal to the demand. As will be seen, the arrivals thus far show a falling off of over one-half, as compared with the corresponding time last week, and, as a consequence, the sales indicate an advance of from a fourth to fifty-eighths on common and one-half to five-eighths on the better grades, and when we left the yards at noon to-day there was but very few cattle remaining unsold, with quite a number of buyers unsupplied, whereas this day week the pens were full to overflowing and not buyers. It is seldom there is such a decided change in the general position of the market as the one in question, and while operators look for a reaction, they did not expect it so soon so soon. The selling interest could not help but do well this week, as everything was in their favor, and the buying interest did not help matters any, and it is about time that they commenced to get some of it back again.

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QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers	6.50@6.75
Good to choice 1,300@1,350 steers	5.75@6.25
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	5.25@5.50
Stockers, 800@900	3.00@4.00
Fat heifers, quality	3.00@4.00
Bulls, as to quality	2.25@3.00

HOGS.

The receipts during the past 24 hours were 48 cars, making from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, 166 cars, against 128 cars during the corresponding time last week. The market for Philadelphia hogs continues dull, and with a supply in excess of the demand, prices have still further declined. Sales were made this morning at 6.50@6.60 for Philadelphia grades, 6.70 to 6.75 yesterday, and 7 to 7.20 on Saturday last, showing a decline during the time in question of 40 to 50c per cwt. Yorkers have not varied much during the past 24 hours, but they are considerably lower than at the close of last week, and those were quite a number in the pens when we left the Yards, unsold; the sales were not this forenoon at 6 to 6¼ for prime and 5½ to 5¾ for common. In regard to the immediate future of the market, operators differ a good deal in their views, some claim that prices will not go much, if any, lower this season, alleging that the supply, especially of good corn hogs, is comparatively light all through the western country, our chief source of supply; while others, equally as observant, and whose opinions are entitled to as much consideration, take an entirely different view of the matter.

SHEEP.

The arrivals since our last report were but 3 cars, making 39 cars for the week, against 40 cars the corresponding time last week; as might be expected, with such a heavy falling off in the receipts, the market has stiffened up very materially, and prices, as compared with this day week, have advanced in the neighborhood of ½ cent, and being the case, the better grades sold more readily, and that, too, at relatively better prices than common. There was nothing sold above 5c, but extra 100 to 108 lbs wool sheep brought as high as ¼c more; good 90@95 lbs quotable at 4½@4¾; and 80@85 lbs at 4¼@4½. Lambs sold from 4½ to 6¼, according to quality.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 5.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.13, now held at $1.15. Corn firm; new 56c; old 65c. Barley firm. Canada $1.40.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, November 5, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ lb	40@75	Oil, Anise	$3.50@4.00
2d picked	90c 55 lb	Bergam	8.00 lb
1st select	65c 65 lb	Cassia	2.00@2.50 lb
Acid, Citric	1.40@1.45 lb	Castor	2.25
Oxalic	22c	Cinnamon	4.00 lb
Tartaric	66c 68 lb	Linseed	85c 86 gal
Arabic	2.50@2.60 gal	Neatsfoot	1.25@1.30 gal
Aloes, cape	20 lb	Olive	2.75@3.00
A Barb	87 lb	Opium	5.25@5.50oz
Alum	4½ lb	Pen	2.25@2.50oz
Alum., Aq.	10c 12 lb	Orange	2.75 lb
Cake	22 lb	Origanum	70@1.20 lb
Arnica, Flow	18c 22 lb	Pennyroyl	1.90@2.00 lb
Asafœtida	35c 40 lb	Peppermint	4.00@5.00 lb
Balm Gilead	50@1.00 lb	Sassafras	45c 90 lb
Bals. Copaib	90@1.00 lb	Wintergr'n	3.75 lb
Canada	75c 80 lb	Spike	90 lb
Bay Rum	2.25@3.50 gal	Pot Prussiate	30 lb
Bismuth subnit	2.75 lb	Pot Chlorate	25 lb
Blue Mass	1.10 lb	Pot Iodide	3.75 lb
Carb	1.15 lb	Chlorate	37c 40 lb
Borax, refined	12½@13½ lb	Iodid	2.75@4.00 lb
Brim., Roll	4½@5½ lb	Quinine	2.40@2.60 oz
Flor	5½@6 lb	Root, Gent	12 lb
Camphor, sulp	8½@9 lb	Glu, Br.	30 lb
Buchu	75 @1.00 lb	Glu, Jam.	30 lb
Calomel Am	2.20 lb	Ipecac P	1.85 lb
Camphor refd	32c 38 lb	Jalap ₱ lb	45
Cantharides	2@2½	Rhubarb	1.25@1.50 lb
Cammiwood	7½ lb	Pow	1.25@1.50 lb
Chamo, Ger	16 lb	Sarsaparilla	30c lb
Rom	35 lb	Sarsi, Hond	28 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.40 lb	Senega	1.10 lb
Chlorodyne	1.10@1.20 lb	Squills	40 lb
Cincho, Pale	40 lb	Val. Eng	48 lb
Red	1.30 lb	Ger	25 lb
Yellow	35 lb	Saffron Am	1.00@1.25 lb
Cochineal	55c 60 lb	Sal Ammon	14c 16 lb
Copperas	2½ lb	Epsom	3c 5 lb
Cream Tar	45c 50 lb	Glauber	2½c 4 lb
Cubebs	1.00 lb	Nitre	40 lb
Dovers Pow'd	2.10@2.15 lb	Soda, bi	5c 5½ lb
Ergot	90c 70 lb	Soda, com	3c 3½ lb
Ether, Nit	42c 44 lb	Sod. Carb	4½@5 lb
Sul	65c 70 lb	Cardam	2.20@2.40 lb
Flax, Lin'd Oil	114½ lb	Hemp	7½c 8 lb
Linseed	90c 1.00 lb	Lycopod	90c 1.00 lb
Oil	2.40 lb	Senna, Alex	22 lb
Fustic	2c 4 lb	Ec	22 lb
Glycer, Pure	30c 35 lb	Tinnev	12 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	75c 90 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20 lb	Snap, Castile	13c 16 lb
White	1.10@1.20 lb	Soda Ash	4½c 5 lb
Iodine	5.25@5.75 lb	Soda Ash	4½c 5 lb
Iodoform	9.50 oz	Bi Carb	6c 7 lb
Juniper Ber	7c 9 lb	Strych, Crys	1.80 oz
Logwood	2½c 3½ lb	Sulphate	2.75 oz
Madder	13c 17 lb	Sugar Lead	26c 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	2.00@2.25 lb	Sulphur, Flow	4½c 5 lb
Carb	30c 35 lb	Vac. Couch	1.85@4.00 gal
Manna, Flk	60 lb	Copal	1.25@2.00 gal
Morph, Sul	6.75 oz	Damar	1.50@1.60 gal
Nit. Silver	1.03 oz	Japan	80@1.30 gal
Opium	10.20 lb	Venet. Red	2½@4½ lb
Powd	12.60 lb	Whiting	1½@2½ lb

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1874.

There is no change to note in the general position of the petroleum trade, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned; if anything, instead of improving, it is becoming worse and worse. It is impossible for our refiners to do much in the present condition of affairs; they can't afford to pay the cost of transportation of crude by railroad, and until there is a rise in the Allegheny river, or the pipe line controversy has been settled, the arrivals will be very limited, although, for the time being, this is a matter of but little importance, as the most of them are pretty well stocked. There has been no quotable change in prices for crude since our last report, 72½ on cars at Parker, equal to 42½, counting full pipage, at wells, declined is dull and nominally unchanged—10¾ delivered Pittsburgh and 10¼ in Baltimore. The trade has not abated one jot in their determination to fight the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and while no further battles have been agitated so much through the press recently, the feeling is fully as determined as ever, depends entirely upon circumstances; unless the run is remarkably heavy we look for a fair market next week, based upon the fact that the supply in the East has been considerably reduced, but with anything like an over-supply, the market will be on the back track in two weeks again, and operators generally, especially those who are buying to ship to this and other Eastern markets, should bear this in mind and be governed accordingly.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

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Cheese, per lb	13		

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Iron Ore.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* gives the following as the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to October 29, and shipments to a corresponding date last year:

IRON ORE.	1873.	1874.
Mine.		
From Marquette	307,516	405,311
From Escanaba	104,823	207,375
From L'Anse	64,410	83,454
Total	1,044,549	741,553
PIG IRON.		
From Marquette	32,684	23,434
From Escanaba	8,362	12,251
From Grand Island	1,000	9,700
Total	31,416	46,445

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Pig Iron is steady, with a fair trade doing. Some 40@5,000 tons in all have changed hands at $22@30 for No. 1 Foundry; $20@22 for No. 2 do.; $25 to $29 for Gray Forge and $18 to $22 for White and Mottled. Manufactured Iron.—The bars mills are comparatively bare of orders, and hold at 2 5-cents, but in a few instances, the improved demand for new rails, reported last week, still continues, and considerable sales have been made, about twenty-five thousand tons, at prices ranging from $56@60 to $56@60 at works. Old Rails are in abundant supply, dull of sale, and weak in price; quoted at $40@ 41.50. Scrap sold to the extent of 600 tons, $22@23

HOME NEWS.

Anniversary.

The anniversary meeting and supper of the Boarding Home for Working Women took place at the Home, on Anderson street, Allegheny, last evening, and was a festal, social, and pecuniary success. The attendance was quite large and the supper, followed with addresses, made the occasion one of enjoyment to all. The reports of the officers showed the Home to be in a flourishing condition, the noble enterprise being properly appreciated and supported.

Narrow Escape.

About half-past six o'clock last evening a railroad accident occurred in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh metal yard, near Twelfth street, that, it is something surprising, was not attended with most serious results. A German recklessly attempted to drive a two-horse wagon, laden with empty beer kegs, across the track, in advance of a freight train that was being shifted into the yard. The car struck the wagon, just shaving the horses and making a complete wreck of the vehicle, the force of the concussion pitching the driver and kegs in an indiscriminate heap on the street. The train was instantly stopped, the driver extricated from his predicament, the horses unhitched and the track cleared. Neither the man or the horses, singular to say, were in the least injured.

Death of Dr. Alexander Black.

The many friends of Dr. Black, will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred on Wednesday evening at his residence on Wylie avenue. The deceased was in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. John Black, and a brother of the late Col. Sam. W. Black. He was thoroughly trained for his profession, and for several years while engaged in active practice, was regarded as one of our ablest physicians. Lately, however, through ill health, he was unable to keep up his extensive practice, and was not very actively engaged. He was a man of warm and generous impulses, and had many friends. His wife and daughter died a few months ago, within a couple of weeks time, and this sorrow preyed upon his mind, and the shock of their death, it is thought, hastened his own demise.

The Loss on Saw Mill Run.

Mr. Robert Marshall gives us the following statistics, showing the pecuniary loss, direct and indirect, by the July flood on Saw Mill Run, which puts the figures considerably higher than anything yet reported:

Little Saw Mill Run Railroad, damaged	$30,000
Gray & Bell	12,000
Hartly, Marshall & Co	2,000
Priqate property	20,000
Total	$64,000

A delay of three months was occasioned by the destruction of the railroad. In that time there could have been delivered 1,000,000 bushels of coal at seven cents per bushel, making a loss of $7,000,000 indirectly.

The figures are taken from the report of President Hartley of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

An Oleaginous Project.

Mr. W. E. Cotter, of the Excelsior Oil Works of Freedom, has on foot, we are reliably informed, a project, which, if carried out, will add not a little to the prospects of Beaver county yet being developed as an "oil field." Mr. Cotter's project is that of laying a pipe line from the Excelsior Refinery to connect with the wells in the Butler oil district, whereby he will not only be enabled to get crude oil to the refinery at a greatly reduced price, but it will also offer great inducements for operators to put down wells in that section, as it will furnish them the means of bringing their oil into market at but a trifling cost. We understand that the capital necessary to put the plan into operation has nearly all been subscribed, and it is thought that work will be commenced on the line during next month. Most of the capital is subscribed by the Parkersburgh and Marietta refiners.

The Police Captains.

The *Telegraph* of yesterday contained two items concerning the Captains at the Central station house. One was very complimentary to Captain Reed, and the other very discourteous to Captain Irwin. It is only fair and just to say that the former is an obliging and efficient officer, but he is not a whit more so than Captain Irwin. The Controller has refused to pay Captain Irwin more than a patrolman's salary on the ground that the ordinance provides for only one Captain, and the complement of lieutenants is already full. If the writer remembers correctly the Police Committee, which recognizes two Captains, some time ago passed a resolution that both of them should be paid the extra time they serve. Fish should not be made out of one and flesh of the other. Captain Irwin serves thirteen hours every day, while a patrolman is on duty but ten hours, and it would appear only just to compensate him for his three hours extra duty, and so place him on the same footing with Captain Reed, who gets $3.56 per day.

THROUGH THE TRESTLE.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Railroad.

John Steel, a lad employed at the rolling mill of Bailey & Brown, at the foot of Tenth street, was knocked off the bridge of the Fort Wayne railroad about noon yesterday and injured so badly that his recovery is not anticipated. He had started to go to his home on Poplar alley, above Washington street, and was standing on the railroad track near the trestle work approach to the bridge, when he was struck in the back by a train of empty freight cars which dragged him out to the trestle work, through which he fell to the ground below, a distance of fifteen feet, alighting on some oil barrels on the river bank and injuring himself terribly. His scalp was almost entirely torn off, one ear gone, one arm broken, one foot mangled and other severe bruises inflicted. After being taken home he was attended to by Dr. Hamilton.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"London Assurance," one of the finest of English comedies and a thoroughly enjoyable play, was produced last night with Miss Jane Coombs as *Lady Gay Spanker*. When this drama was on the stage last week we referred to it at some length and have nothing to unsay of what was then said regarding the principal and minor characters. All the members of the company performed their parts well and satisfactorily.

This evening is Miss Coombs' benefit and a rich double programme is announced, consisting of "The Love Chase" and "The Stranger." The former has not been produced during this engagement, but when Miss Coombs played it at Library Hall on the occasion of her last visit here, she was greeted by large houses. It is a play abounding in humor and sentiment.

Next week Lawrence Barrett, a great favorite in Pittsburgh, will be at the Opera House.

Concert To-Night.

The concert in the Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny, this evening, promises to be an unusually fine entertainment. Some of the best vocalists hereabouts have been engaged, and a varied and enjoyable programme has been arranged. Prof. W. R. Black never does things by halves, and the fact that he is at the head of this concert is a guarantee that it will be of the best character. If the merits of the performance are taken into consideration, the house ought to be crowded. Go early to secure a good seat.

A MISSING DAUGHTER FOUND.

A Girl, Twelve Years of Age, Leaves Her Home and is Discovered in a House of Ill Fame.

About a week ago a twelve year old daughter of Officer Pillow, of the city police force, left her home near Fortieth street, on account of childish fancies of ill-treatment from her step-mother, and going up in the hill neighborhood, she went around among the residences asking families to take her in and raise her, saying that her father was dead and her mother had sold all the property and turned her out in the world to shift for herself. Mrs. Lentz, who lives on Elm street, her heart moved with pity for the child, gave her a place in her household, but resolved to make an investigation into the truth of the statement. Learning from the girl that she came from the vicinity of Fortieth street, Mrs. Lentz went out there a few days ago and made inquiries for Mr. Pillow, but could learn nothing owing to the fact that the gentleman has only lived there a couple of weeks and had not yet become acquainted with those living near him. Her search being fruitless, Mrs. Lentz returned home and told the little girl that she must tell her the whole truth about the circumstances of her leaving home. She went up stairs, and upon returning, found that the child had left. In the meantime Mrs. Pillow, who had been sick, recovered sufficiently to travel about some and she commenced investigating as to the whereabouts of her missing daughter. During her inquiries she was informed of the visit of Mrs. Lentz and yesterday she ascertained where the latter lady lives, and visited her but only to find that her daughter had been gone for a day or two. She continued her search about Elm and Congress streets and finally learned that the missing one was in a house of ill fame on Clark street. She went to the place, but was refused admittance, those inside asserting that they knew nothing of the girl, and that she was not there. Mrs. Pillow went to the Mayor's office, and procuring a search warrant and an officer she returned to the house and found her daughter, whom she took home with her. The girl has always been well treated, her parents are willing to do almost anything for her, and the course she pursued is not only inexplicable, but the cause of much sorrow to her father and mother.

Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour.

This flour is prepared for instant use. All that is necessary is to make a batter with sweet milk or water, and your cakes are ready to bake; it saves the trouble of setting sponge and keeping it along from day to day; it makes a lighter, sweeter and more toothsome cake than can be had in any other way. Sold in six pound sacks by all the grocers. Also a superior quality of self-raising wheat flour for biscuit, cakes and pastry. Put up by S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Manufacturers of Superior Crackers,
91 and 93 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Examination of the Papers—The Matter Conducted by Judges Stowe and Sterrett—Objections Made.

Yesterday at noon the work of receiving and canvassing the vote cast at the general election on Tuesday was begun—Judges Stowe and Sterrett superintending the same. Messrs. F. Case, Geo. H. Woods, Jacob A. Keating, John S. Edgar, C. B. Brisbin, Jno. A. Sergeant, John P. Rodgers, and S. C. Milligan were appointed as clerks. The work proceeded very slowly, and at a few minutes before six o'clock, the time of adjournment, only twenty-one wards had been examined. In a number of districts irregularities appear, and in each case a memorandum was made, in order that proper attention might be given to the subject before the official announcement of the vote is given. The first district of the First ward, city, was marked for after-consideration. There were no objections raised until the third district of the Ninth ward was reached, when S. P. Fulton, Esq., requested that the returns from this precinct be thrown out, on account of irregularities.

Judge Stowe—On what grounds do you object?

Mr. Fulton—The returns are not regular. They are not made out in the manner prescribed by law.

Judge Stowe—The objections should be made in the proper manner. The law prescribes the mode. We are merely sitting now as Return Judges, and cannot entertain any objections at this time.

Mr. Fulton—What time can objections be made? The returns are sealed, and the electors have no way of knowing what they are until they are opened.

Judge Stowe—The law requires that an open as well as a sealed return shall be made, but in many instances only one paper has been returned. The law provides that objections shall be made by affidavit, and but few affidavits touching returns have been completed, the election can be contested in the usual way.

Mr. Fulton—Will your honor make a note of the objection, or appoint some time to hear them?

Judge Stowe—We laid aside the returns of one of the precincts of the First ward because they were not in proper shape, and as required by law, have sent for the election officers. We cannot, however, allow objections to be made while reading the returns, as it would lead to endless confusion.

After some further talk the Court intimated that the objections could be heard before a certificate of election was given, if they were presented in proper form.

The election officers in the district named had returned 121 votes for Mr. Magee, candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court, while in another paper they certified that he had only lost. Other irregularities, such as failure to make two returns, were noted. The district gave 14 votes for Hawkins and 120 for Magee for Orphans' Court, and 30 for Montooth and 105 for Duff for District Attorney.

In the Second District, Tenth ward, the return sheet showed that for Judge of the Supreme Court, Paxon had forty-four votes, while the tally sheet only figured up forty-three. Woodward was credited with seventy-eight votes on the return sheet from the same precinct, but according to the tally sheet he only had seventy-three. In both of the above instances the tally sheet was taken and the Judge said according to the law the returns of the polls would have to appear and make the necessary explanation.

In the Second District of the Eleventh ward, the return sheet failed to specify for what office the different votes were cast, but the tally sheet served to correct this oversight.

In the First District of the Twelfth ward, the return sheet failed to specify for what office the votes were cast, and the judges went according to the tally sheet, as in other instances.

In the Second District of the Twelfth ward, the return sheet gave Paxon seventy-two votes according to the figures and seventy according to the writing. The figures were adopted by Judge Stowe.

Returns for the Third precinct, Twelfth ward, were brought into the Prothonotary's office yesterday morning, unsealed, and without a list of voters, which Mr. Kennedy refused to receive, and accordingly he returned the same with the request that the judge and inspectors of the polls bring in the vote in person, that it might be properly reported. In the Fifth District of the Sixteenth ward, there was one Prohibition vote cast for each of the candidates. Judge Stowe stopped the proceedings long enough to say that there was at least one honest man in *that* precinct.

In the Third District of the Twentieth ward no returns were made, except the tally sheet. A note was made of the fact and the vote recorded.

At fifteen minutes of six o'clock the proceedings were adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

The following are the only districts in which the official returns were completed.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	OSBORN, R.	JEREMY, R.	HAWKINS, D.	SHIDDLE, D.
PITTSBURGH.				
First ward, First p	17	18	133	138
First ward, Second p	70	65	74	72
First ward, Third p	47	49	62	65
Second ward, 1st p	47	43	46	47
Second ward, Second p	69	68	111	109
Second, ward, Third p	36	23	97	89
Third ward, First p	39	39	59	61
Third ward, Second p	59	59	113	113
Fourth ward, 1st p	25	23	94	92
Fourth ward, Second p	39	19	123	124
Fourth ward, Third p	33	35	100	101
Sixth ward, First p	66	59	124	120
Sixth ward, Second p	84	82	114	121
Sixth ward, Third p	90	81	158	162
Sixth ward, Fourth p	34	34	36	36
Seventh ward, First p	68	67	114	116
Seventh ward, 2d p	129	105	81	101
Seventh ward, Third p	52	63	69	69
Eighth ward, First p	56	55	90	88
Eighth ward, Second p	65	66	64	75
Eighth ward, Third p	49	44	79	79
Eighth ward, Fourth p	74	69	89	87
Total	1241	1181	2030	2071

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Bowser, R.	Zerby, R.	Moreland, D.
Fifth ward, First precinct	29	90	2
Fifth ward, Second precinct	27	153	0
Fifth ward, Third precinct	55	128	1
Ninth ward, First precinct	34	105	0
Ninth ward, Second precinct	62	89	0
Ninth ward, Third precinct	16	118	1
Tenth ward, First precinct	33	188	5
Tenth ward, Second precinct	40	82	2
Twelfth ward, First precinct	58	75	2
Twelfth ward, Second prec't	66	68	70
Twelfth ward, Fourth prec't	65	143	4
	455	1,239	92
		455	
Zerby's majority		784	

FIGURING UP.

There was perhaps more excitement on the streets yesterday, than on the day after the election. This was accounted for by the fact that in many cases the contest was so close that outside the official figures, it was concluded that no certainly accurate result could be reached. The work of opening and counting the returns went on tediously, and the only districts completed were the two given above. For the rest estimates were made on unofficial returns, which in some instances came close enough to let the candidates and their friends know the situation, or at least what to expect,—defeat or triumph.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

In the Twenty-third Congressional district it was generally conceded that the fortunes of the ballot had gone against the Republican candidate. Col. Bayne, as we noted in our last issue, had given up the contest on Wednesday, but many of his friends still held to the belief that the latest returns would bring him through. In this hope it seems they were to be disappointed, for in the reports from the delayed districts which came in yesterday he did not gain enough to bring him out ahead. The clearest figuring from the unofficial returns gave Cochrane a majority of over 150, which may be somewhat reduced by the official figures but will not be enough to turn the scale. Col. Bayne himself accepts these figures.

SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The fight in this District was even closer than in the Twenty-third Congressional, and the greatest anxiety was manifested to hear from the precincts that had not reported up to Wednesday night. These were finally received, and Mr. Newmyer made up his balance sheet, which gave him a majority of 24. The majority of the returns were official, but others were not, although they were reliable. The final result will show his election by about this majority.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

In this district yesterday Mr. H. M. Long was figured to have a majority of 30 over Mr. Gerwig, which gives him a place among the happy ones.

In the Fourth District the whole Democratic ticket goes through. It was thought up to yesterday afternoon that Wainwright (Republican) would possibly make the riffle, but this hope was dissipated by the latest returns, which gave a small majority to his opponent Hays.

In the Fifth District there is no change from what was last reported. The honors are evenly divided, and Christy and Large will wear the badges.

In the Sixth District, the chances for Young, Republican, are not so rosy as at first reported. His opponent, Rodgers, pursues him hard, and Democrats claim that he is ahead. The vote is so close, however, that it will take the official returns to decide. Rogers was ahead somewhat last night.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Democrats seem to have captured the District Attorneyship and the Assistant, by fair majorities. They put it at several hundred, but this will hardly be substantiated by the full returns.

There is a change, however, in the Judge of the Orphans' Court, and the best posted parties now figure a majority of 75 for Hawkins (R.) on the lowest estimate from the returns thus far received, with a prospect that it will be increased to 200 by the official count.

THE COUNTY.

The county it is conceded now will go Democratic, and by the majority perhaps that we gave yesterday.

Such are the latest political advices that are sufficient to make the final count a matter of interest.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court.

(Chief Justice Agnew Presiding.)

AN OIL CONTRACT.

Sterling Bonsall, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Alexander M. Byers, Joseph Fleming, Alexander Nimick, William K. Nimick, partners under the name of Byers & Co. Argued by D. W. Sellers, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and D. T. Watson, contra.

On April 13, 1870, Bonsall purchased five thousand barrels of crude oil of defendants, to be delivered at any time from that date to December 31, 1870. On August 12, 1870, Bonsall made a further purchase of a like amount, to be delivered at his option, at any time from that date to December 31st inclusive. On September 8, 1870, Bonsall made a further purchase of a like amount, to be delivered on his call at any time during the current year, 1870, giving ten day's notice. On December 21st, 1870, Bonsall notified the vendors that he wished the oil in the last two contracts at designated place of delivery, on December 31st, 1870. The vendors, in a letter in reply, indicated their inability to comply with these calls on that day, but stated that they would tender the oil on all the contracts, beginning on the 23d inst., to complete the amount on or before the 31st. Although Bonsall was advised that he had the right to insist, as indicated in his letters, yet he made no protest against the delivery suggested by the vendors. They, however, did nothing before December 31st. Bonsall, under the belief that the last day to tender the petroleum, on the first purchase of five thousand barrels, was December 23d, went to Pittsburgh that day, amply prepared to carry out this contract, but nothing was done by the vendors. On the 31st of December the vendors allege that they tendered the petroleum under the first purchase in three lots of cars, and demanded payment for 81 and 26-40 barrels more than purchased. Bonsall, not wishing more than he purchased on that contract, declined to accept. The suit was brought to recover damages for non acceptance of the petroleum first purchased.

A BOND CASE.

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United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

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Henry Schmelz.	F. A. Myers. (5)
Henry Shafer.	John McMullen.
Mary Kane.	Michael Hogle.
Wm. McAuliffe.	John Glasier.
Michael Hoyk. (2)	Henry Smith.
Mary Maloney. (2)	John Lynch.
Jas. S. White et al.	Wm. E. Garing. (2)
James Clark.	Wm. Hill.

ALLEGHENY STREET COMMITTEE.

The Improvement of Charles Street—The Troy Hill Road—Defining the City Lines—Pay Rolls, &c.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. J. C. Pearson in the chair.

A number of property-holders on Charles street were present in relation to the grading and paving of that street.

The contract for improving this street was awarded, our readers are aware, to the second lowest bidder, Mr. James Orr, and at the last meeting of Councils a remonstrance against that action, from the property holders was presented, and Mr. Orr, who had commenced work, suspended all further operations at once. At the same time a petition asking that Mr. Orr retain the contract and proceed with the work signed by some of the property holders, was also presented.

The parties had a full hearing last evening, when it was found that the majority of them were in favor of Mr. Orr retaining the contract and hastening the work on as rapidly as possible, although a few of them protested that they would not pay their share of the difference between Mr. Orr's contract and the bid of Mr. Meyers', which was $5,000 less.

Mr. Ackley moved that Mr. Orr proceed at once with the improvement of Charles street. Adopted.

Mr. McBrier moved that the property holders on the Troy Hill road, whose property was damaged by the grading of that road, be recommended to apply to the Courts for a mandamus to compel the city to appoint viewers to assess damages sustained by the grading of said road on private property. Adopted.

Street Commissioner Tyson was directed to repair Perry street.

A remonstrance to the ordinance for sewer on Western avenue, was read and it was agreed to report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for grading Outlet alley.

The City Engineer was authorized to place thirty stone monuments to define the lines of streets, in the outer districts of the city.

It was agreed to report a resolution to Councils, to reconsider and quash the report of the Viewers on opening of Kerr street from Preble avenue to P. F. W. C. R. R., and granting the consent of Councils to the vacation of that portion of the street.

The monthly pay-rolls as follows, were approved:

Eastern District	$916 95
Western District	625 31

Adjourned.

Elegant Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Get a Dunlap Hat

On your election bet at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

The Democratic Victory.

The Democratic victory has already resulted in gain to the people, for Mr. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, will sell his stock of boots and shoes, which is large, varied and well selected, at unusually low prices, saving to his customers at least 20 cents on ever dollar of investment. We know of a certainty that he sells cheaper than his competitors. Send your wife to his store, buy shoes for your whole family, and see how much you will save.

Get a Dunlap Hat

On your election bet at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,

DENTIST,

258 Penn avenue.

Elegant Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Organization of an S. P. C. A. in Pittsburgh—Preliminary meeting Last Night in City Hall—Another Session Next Week—Co-operation of the Ladies Asked—Letter From the President of the Philadelphia Branch.

Pursuant to a call issued by Mayor Blackmore, a meeting was held last night in the Reception Room of Municipal Hall, for the purpose of organizing a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The call was issued at the instance of Mr. E. N. Ladley, agent for the Philadelphia S. P. C. T. A., who has been in Pittsburgh for several weeks, and whose good work in the prosecution of persons treating animals with barbarity has already been noted in these columns. The attendance of citizens was not near so large as it should have been. Dr. any time from that date to December 31st any time during the current year, 1870, giving ten day's notice. On December 21st, 1870, Bonsall notified the vendors that he wished the oil in the last two contracts at designated place of delivery, on December 31st, 1870. The vendors, in a letter in reply, indicated their inability to comply with these calls on that day, but stated that they would tender the oil on all the contracts, beginning on the 23d inst., to complete the amount on or before the 31st. Although Bonsall was advised that he had the right to insist, as indicated in his letters, yet he made no protest against the delivery suggested by the vendors. They, however, did nothing before December 31st. Bonsall, under the belief that the last day to tender the petroleum, on the first purchase of five thousand barrels, was December 23d, went to Pittsburgh that day, amply prepared to carry out this contract, but nothing was done by the vendors. On the 31st of December the vendors allege that they tendered the petroleum under the first purchase in three lots of cars, and demanded payment for 81 and 26-40 barrels more than purchased. Bonsall, not wishing more than he purchased on that contract, declined to accept. The suit was brought to recover damages for non acceptance of the petroleum first purchased.

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Mary Kane.	Michael Hogle.
Wm. McAuliffe.	John Glasier.
Michael Hoyk. (2)	Henry Smith.
Mary Maloney. (2)	John Lynch.
Jas. S. White et al.	Wm. E. Garing. (2)
James Clark.	Wm. Hill.

ALLEGHENY STREET COMMITTEE.

The Improvement of Charles Street—The Troy Hill Road—Defining the City Lines—Pay Rolls, &c.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. J. C. Pearson in the chair.

A number of property-holders on Charles street were present in relation to the grading and paving of that street.

The contract for improving this street was awarded, our readers are aware, to the second lowest bidder, Mr. James Orr, and at the last meeting of Councils a remonstrance against that action, from the property holders was presented, and Mr. Orr, who had commenced work, suspended all further operations at once. At the same time a petition asking that Mr. Orr retain the contract and proceed with the work signed by some of the property holders, was also presented.

The parties had a full hearing last evening, when it was found that the majority of them were in favor of Mr. Orr retaining the contract and hastening the work on as rapidly as possible, although a few of them protested that they would not pay their share of the difference between Mr. Orr's contract and the bid of Mr. Meyers', which was $5,000 less.

Mr. Ackley moved that Mr. Orr proceed at once with the improvement of Charles street. Adopted.

Mr. McBrier moved that the property holders on the Troy Hill road, whose property was damaged by the grading of that road, be recommended to apply to the Courts for a mandamus to compel the city to appoint viewers to assess damages sustained by the grading of said road on private property. Adopted.

Street Commissioner Tyson was directed to repair Perry street.

A remonstrance to the ordinance for sewer on Western avenue, was read and it was agreed to report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for grading Outlet alley.

The City Engineer was authorized to place thirty stone monuments to define the lines of streets, in the outer districts of the city.

It was agreed to report a resolution to Councils, to reconsider and quash the report of the Viewers on opening of Kerr street from Preble avenue to P. F. W. C. R. R., and granting the consent of Councils to the vacation of that portion of the street.

The monthly pay-rolls as follows, were approved:

Eastern District	$916 95
Western District	625 31

Adjourned.

Elegant Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Get a Dunlap Hat

On your election bet at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

The Democratic Victory.

The Democratic victory has already resulted in gain to the people, for Mr. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, will sell his stock of boots and shoes, which is large, varied and well selected, at unusually low prices, saving to his customers at least 20 cents on ever dollar of investment. We know of a certainty that he sells cheaper than his competitors. Send your wife to his store, buy shoes for your whole family, and see how much you will save.

Get a Dunlap Hat

On your election bet at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,

DENTIST,

258 Penn avenue.

Elegant Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

STREET COMMITTEE AGAIN.

Another Session Last Night—The Liberty Avenue Contract—A Legal Question Raised—Disposition of the Grandview Avenue Matter—Ordinances Ordered.

A special meeting of the Street Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton presiding. City Engineer Dempster stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the awarding of the contract for the grading, paving and curbing of Liberty avenue to Frank Armstrong. The contract was awarded at the meeting on Monday night, when the calculations as to the lowest bid were made by one of the Engineer's assistants who said that Mr. Armstrong's bid was the lowest. After the committee had adjourned, the assistant, while revising his calculations, discovered that he had made an error in them, and so informed the Engineer and clerk of the committee. The bids were again computed when it was ascertained that Mr. Armstrong's amounted to $3,636.35, Mr. P. Moran's to $3,605 21 and Mr. B. Byrne's to $3,564.40. The Engineer said that on Tuesday morning he sent a messenger to notify Mr. Armstrong not to proceed with the work. He subsequently saw Mr. Armstrong himself and repeated the notification, but the gentleman paid no attention to it and commenced the work. It remained with the Committee to decide what should be done in the matter.

A communication was read from Mr. Armstrong, in which he stated that he thought the contract was properly awarded to him, but in order to avoid any difficulty he expressed his willingness to do the work at the same figures as set forth in the bid of the lowest bidder, or even at a still smaller sum, provided he was allowed to fix it himself. He said he could not give up the contract.

The letter was received and filed, and after a long discussion the matter was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to whether the contract can be rescinded and given to the lowest bidder. It was also on Mr. Liddell's motion that the City Engineer was instructed to notify Mr. Armstrong that he has no contract with the city.

A remonstrance was read against the opening of Exchange alley from Seventh street to Barker's alley, Fourth ward. It was decided to visit the locality on Monday afternoon next. A petition from the West Pittsburgh Gas Company claiming damages from the city for the removal of a stone wall, which allowed the late flood to injure the works, was received and filed.

Mr. Rafferty, from the sub-committee on the location of Grandview avenue, South Side, reported the following modifications, which were adopted after hearing all the parties interested: 1. That the proposed widening of Grandview avenue, on the southern side, from Washington street westwardly to Kirkpatrick street, be abandoned. 2. That an ordinance be drawn up relocating Grandview avenue from Union street to Pine street, as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Grandview avenue with Union street, thence westerly by the line of High street as laid down in Bigham & Lesh's plan, to the intersection of said High street with Joel lane, as shown in said plan, and thence by the original line of High street, as located in the Penn surveys, westerly to the intersection of Grandview avenue and Pine street, and from thence in following the course of Grandview avenue as now located to Sherman street. 3. That all proceedings in regard to the opening of Grandview avenue be stayed over until the proposed change shall have been made, and also until the present Commissioners resign. The report was signed by Messrs. Glass, Rafferty, Darlington and McCord, but the two last named did not assent to that clause regarding the resignation of the Commissioners. It was received and filed, when the Clerk read the Viewers' report on the avenue, after which a resolution presented by Mr. Rafferty for the preparation of an ordinance appealing an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue, from Washington to Fulton streets, was